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GREEKS SEEKING RECOGNITION AS AID IN REFUGEE CRISIS

Nation Defeated by Turks Looks to United States for Help in Regaining Footing

President Coolidge to Be Urged by Friends of Greece to Tender Diplomatic Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Diplomatic recognition of the present Government of Greece is to be pressed upon President Coolidge by citizens of that country, as well as by a group of Americans, who have been sympathetically watching the efforts of the people there to regain a footing after their defeat by the Turks and the overturn of the Constantine régime. Humanitarian considerations, based on the need of receiving outside encouragement in meeting the refugee problem, will be advanced as a reason why America should resume the relationship that was broken off in March, 1921.

To the majority of Americans, the statement that the United States and Greece are diplomatically in much the same relationship as that between the United States and Mexico, probably will occasion surprise. It will cause further surprise when they are told that friends of Greece blame this country in considerable measure for the reverses suffered by the Greek army in Smyrna. This, they say, is true, not alone because of failure of the Washington Government to re-establish diplomatic relations, but because of the refusal to permit Athens to draw on any part of $33,000,000 credited to Greece on the books of the United States Treasury.

Promise of Funds

The record of events leading up to the present strained conditions in the affairs of the two countries goes back to February, 1918, when, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme War Council, the United States agreed to supply Greece with funds in a sum not exceeding $50,000,000, to assist her in carrying on certain military and naval operations required by the Allies in Macedonia and in the waters of the Aegean Sea. The contract provided that the transfer of money under the agreement was not to be made until six months after the conclusion of peace between the United States and the central powers. The intent of the agreement seems to have been that Greece was to finance the military operations herself, but was to have this money to fall back upon and draw for the withdrawal from the country after the war was over.

The Treasury Department accepted the obligations and placed $48,236,269.05 to the credit of Greece upon the books of the Treasury.

The agreement further provided that in case the foreign balances of the National Bank of Greece or the Greek Treasury fell below 100,000,000 gold francs, Greece would be entitled to draw upon the Treasury of the United States for a portion of the loan. In December, 1919, the condition referred to having taken place, the Government of Greece requested an advance of $5,000,000. This was made, but the Treasury specified that the sum should be expended within the United States for goods to be used in Greece.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Syndicate to Develop Wealth of Colombia

Chicago, Aug. 16

DEVELOPMENT of natural resources in Colombia, with an immense colonization project, is contemplated by an American syndicate headed by Samuel Insull, Chicago public utility magnate.

The project awaits only the construction of a railroad from Bogota to the Atlantic coast, it is said. William Lorimer, former United States Senator, associated with Mr. Insull in many Illinois and Wisconsin projects, is to act as field representative. Minerals, precious stones and water power rights are some of the resources to be tapped.

CUBAN LOTTERY SALE RIGHTS OPEN WAY TO BRIBERY

Privilege of Marketing Tickets Awarded as Pay for Support of Government Policies

By GARDNER L. HARDING

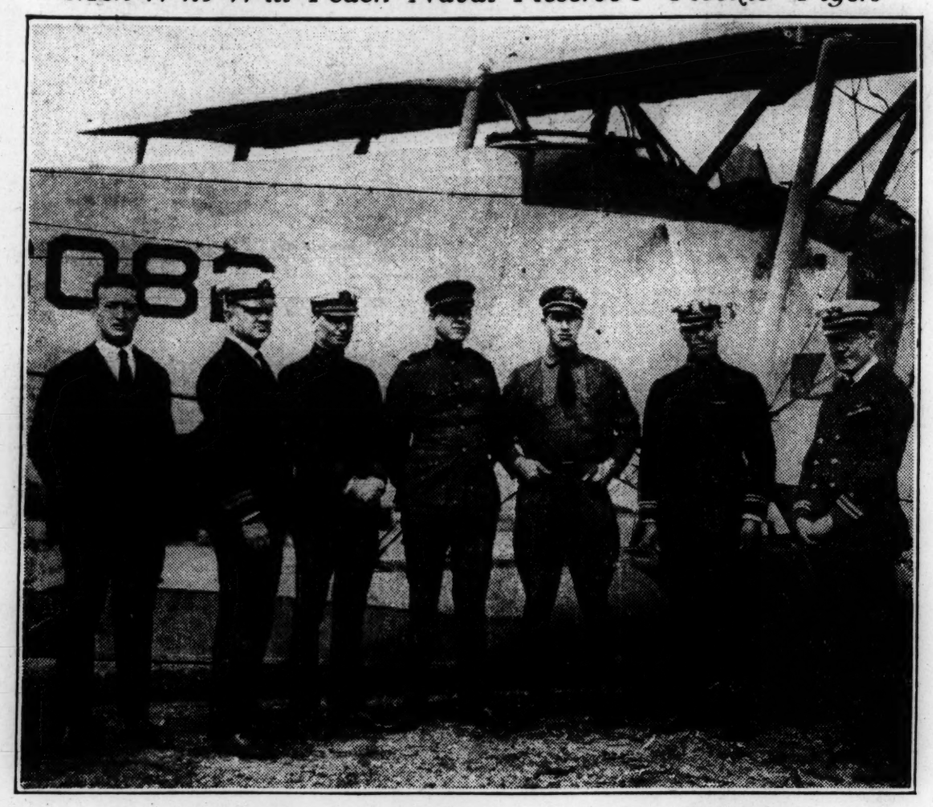
HAVANA, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Increase in the number of selling privileges from about 800 to 2000, many of which will be at the disposal of the Administration as possible bribes, may be set down as the peculiar viciousness of the lately passed national lottery bill, to which Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, United States Ambassador, and most independent Cubans strenuously object. Furthermore, all pretense of regulation of the price at which lottery tickets shall be sold is now abandoned, thus enlarging to purely speculative limits the proceeds of a fund taken, with an adroitness unmatched in any other country, chiefly from the pockets of very poor people.

How is it known that senators and congressmen receive these privileges? Because they openly talk about them, because every boy on the street knows, by that universal fraternity of inside information on all unwritten subjects in a Latin country, exactly how and why the thing is done. There is a certain amount of sensitiveness about the matter, as was shown last week, when a delegation of congressmen called on the editor of a well-known liberal newspaper and assured him that if his paper did not stop attacking the good faith of Congress, they would see that his machinery was broken up and his plant destroyed. This newspaper, perhaps the largest circulating paper in Cuba, has since ceased to attack Congress, and its editor is now in the United States. As a footnote to this story, which I have verified from half a dozen sources, the paper had demanded more patronage than it was deemed worth, some time ago; and not being successful, "took it out" on the Administration, with the above results. So its "martyrdom" for the free press in these circumstances would have been rather disingenuous.

A few good stiff administrative orders would rid the lottery system in Cuba of its objectionable features. It has been done in other Latin-American countries, and it could be here. But in the meantime, some of the pressure of the enormous group of parasites who live on the more grotesque distortions of the system must be re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Men Who Will Teach Naval Reserve's "Rookie" Flyers



Instructors at New Aviation Station, Squantum, Are, From Left to Right: Lieuts. P. F. Ives, W. A. Ratigan, I. M. McQuiston, J. B. Lynch, C. L. Lange, P. Allan Jr., and Lieut. George R. Pond, in Charge of Station

AIR STATION OPENED BY NAVAL RESERVE

New Instruction Field in Squantum Will Graduate Students as Midshipmen

Instruction and flying began today at the newly opened United States Naval Reserve Airplane Station at Squantum. Radio, gunnery, rigging and construction will be taught, in addition to flying. The courses are under the general direction of Lieut. George R. Pond, in command of the station.

Another airplane was set up this morning, making a total of five for the use of the students. Among them is the amphibion, a Handley-Wright machine, brought here from Washington, which can make a landing on either land or water. Lieutenant Pond said that it was the first aircraft of this kind to come to Boston.

The Squantum station, planned for the training of 300 aviators, is the second station that has been designed for the Naval Reserve. The other is at Fort Hamilton, New York. Both of them will continue the training of aviators already instructed in naval flying and give instruction to new men.

To Salvage Training Cost

According to Lieutenant Pond, the stations are meant to "salvage as much as possible of the Government's costly training, and by extending it to new men, to bring new blood into the service." As a result, this training will be made available for peace-time uses, and will be kept up to standard should other needs arise.

"There are upward of 500 men trained in naval aviation in the First Naval District, or, roughly speaking, New England," said Lieutenant Pond. "The men were trained at a cost of from $60,000 to $75,000 apiece. We wish to re-enroll as many as possible in the Naval Reserve service, so that they may continue their instruction and keep their flying power up to the mark. This will make them useful in time of peace, and preserve their skill against the needs of war.

"We also wish to bring in youngsters from college. It is our hope that two or three young men from every class graduating from college may come to these naval stations for training, and enter the United States Naval Reserve. Our first student at Squantum is Stephen McClellan, an honor man who has just graduated from Brown."

Can Become Ensigns

If they successfully complete their training, the students will become midshipmen in the Naval Reserve, and if they wish to continue they may be delegated to a term of service with the fleet, after which they will be made ensigns in the reserve.

The officers who are giving instructions at Squantum, besides Lieutenant Pond, are Lieuts. P. F. Ives, W. A. Ratigan, I. M. McQuiston, J. B. Lynch, C. L. Lange, P. Allan Jr.

Artists Co-operating to Solve Rent Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 16

THE National Rent Mutual Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, is being formed by New York artists, sculptors and architects to solve the rent problem. They propose to erect a studio apartment as a demonstration building. They ask 100 persons to contribute $1000 each and agree to act as founders. The scheme is sponsored by Walter Russell, one of the first exponents of the co-operative plan in New York.

MAIL PLANE TEST IS SET FOR AUG. 21

Postal Officials Convinced of Practical Utility

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Somewhere in mid-Continent, on Aug. 21, two airplanes will pass each other, one flying from New York to San Francisco, the other taking the reverse route, each carrying mail to be delivered at its destination 28 hours from the time of starting. In announcing this experiment in transcontinental mail deliveries by air, the Postoffice Department is bringing one step nearer the utilization of modern aviation as a practical, everyday method of mail transportation.

Officials of the Post Office Department have been making preliminary surveys and are hopeful that, although the project is admittedly in a highly experimental stage, establishment and a practical and effective method of mail transportation will be a matter of a few months. So certain of success are they, that they have fixed tentative zone rates for the service, "8 cents, 16 cents and 24 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof."

INDEX OF THE NEWS

AUGUST 16, 1923

General

"Gas" Price War Near End 1
Recognition of Greece by United States Sought 1
Squantum Naval Flying Station Opened 1
France May State Plain Proposition... 1
Interallied Military Control May Be Renewed 1
Mexican Recognition Forecast 1
Cuban Lottery Rights Used as Bribes.. 1
Coal Peace Is Forecast 1
End of Smuggling Is British Desire 2
Detroit's Industrial Growth 2
State A. F. of L. Rejects Ohio Plan 2
New Haven Board Against Conditions.. 2
Peace Program Proposed for Armistice Day 3
Greeks Abandon Pact Referendum 3
Irish Republicans Exploiting Arrest.... 3
Elevated Pay Raise Hearing 4
Williamstown Institute of Politics 5
Germans Ruined, Declares Briton 5
China's Boycott Hits Japan 7

Financial

Better Tone to Stock Market 8
New York Stock and Bond Quotations.. 8
United States Trade Balance Favorable 9
Packer Hide Market Dull 9
Jackson Johnson—Portrait 9
France Appears Not Disturbed by Franc's Fall 9
Calumet & Hecla Merger Favored 9
Erie's Gross May Set Record 9

Sports

United States Women's Tennis Tourney 6
Major League Baseball 6
National Archery Championship 6
Williams Defaults to Richards 6
American Chess Congress 7
New York Yacht Club Cruise 7

Features

Our Young Folks' Page 10
Twilight Tales 10
Educational 11
Britain Changes Prison Methods 12
The Page of the Seven Arts 14
The Home Forum 15
A Bow Drawn at a Venture
Homophones 16
Editorials 16

FRANCE MAY STATE PLAIN PROPOSITION

M. Poincaré to Get Away From Polemics — Agreement or Smash Appear Alternatives

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 16—Although on some of the main points, the reply of Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, to the British note will be a flat and unyielding contradiction, there is a far more hopeful tone today in official circles. The mere alternation between optimism and pessimism, such as has been practiced day by day for many months, is foolish, but it is impossible to ignore the French official belief following a period of gloomy anxiety, that on the basis of the note can be built a new understanding between France and Great Britain. Since the Quai d'Orsay insists that the door still remains open it may be supposed that in spite of the plain language of Marquess Curzon, M. Poincaré will make an effort to get away from the mere polemics of retrospective controversy, and will at last state what the French consider to be a positive plan.

It is the lack of constructiveness that has been the chief criticism against M. Poincaré. He has thought that the French case would be weakened if he went into details and made definite proposals. He has merely repeated that the integrity of the schedule of payments must be preserved.

M. Poincaré in the Trenches

Now, for the first time, it is suggested that he will put forward, not merely negative contentions, but plain propositions. Hitherto he has been on the defensive, staying in the trenches. Now it is time that he came into the open and took the offensive. For the first time the missing element in the problem, namely the British demands on the continent, is supplied. With this knowledge that England wants 14,000,000,000 marks to pay America, a scheme can be evolved.

What is suggested is that Germany's debt be reduced 50,000,000,000 marks, France to take 26,000,000,000, England 11,000,000,000, Belgium 4,000,000,000, Italy 5,000,000,000 and the others take 4,000,000,000. The remaining 3,000,000,000 marks which England wants could be paid proportionally by the debtor states. Obviously this leaves out American claims, but it is hoped that they will not be pressed yet, and the contingent liability, which the Allies might hold over Germany, would not materially affect recovery or borrowings. The French idea still is to commercialize the German debt.

Ground for Fresh Discussion

These figures perhaps are inacceptable, but if M. Poincaré proposes them they will form the substance of fresh discussion with a certain prospect of settlement. A high authority told The Christian Science Monitor representative today that the only thing which prevented conversations which would lead to a solution was the suspicion entertained by England of France's ulterior motives. Put plainly the trouble is that England thinks France means to annex the Ruhr valley and to detach the Rhineland. M. Poincaré denies indignantly such an intention, but the British answer, "You may not call it annexation, but since you mean to stay in the Ruhr till fully paid, you will hold it at a minimum for 30 or 40 years, and as the demands on Germany will probably never be met, you will never quit the Ruhr."

There is no doubt that French resentment at the charge is perfectly sincere, but there has never yet been a satisfactory answer to this British statement, that two and two make four. The real answer would be the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Owners Issue Ultimatum to Miners in the Ruhr

By The Associated Press

Düsseldorf, Aug. 16

THE Mine Owners Association in the Ruhr, according to the German press, has issued an ultimatum saying that if the miners do not cease by tomorrow their practice of reporting for duty without doing any work they will all be locked out.

Simultaneously the Communist organizations are beginning a campaign to extend this form of sabotage to all classes of labor.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR PREVENTION OF HARD COAL STRIKE

"Check-Off" Dispute Ironed Out at Parley—New Wage Contract Under Discussion

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Miners' union officials and representatives of anthracite coal operators went into conference again today with the United States Coal Commission, equipped with a provisional agreement looking to a continuation of anthracite coal mining after Sept. 1. That there were still obstacles to be overcome, however, before an assurance of averting another interruption in anthracite production appeared very early in the course of the discussion.

John L. Lewis, as president of the United Mine Workers, notified the commission that the union was prepared to accept the operators' agreement made last night to abandon the "check-off" system entirely, whether for collection of items or indebtedness held against the miners by their employers, or for collection of union dues.

At the same time, Mr. Lewis told the commission, that in offering to resume wage negotiations for a new contract which would fix wages and terms of employment in the anthracite regions, the union would not agree to let the mines operate after Sept. 1 if a contract agreement had not been perfected by that date.

Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite operators' policy committee, in notifying the commission of the operators' readiness to abandon completely the "check-off" system, took the position that the miners would agree to end the threat of suspending anthracite operation Sept. 1 [illegible].

This difference in the attitude of the two groups is presented fully to the coal commission. As on yesterday, the federal agency met separately with the operators first and later with the union representatives. Both Mr. Warriner and Mr. Lewis withheld any public statements concerning the negotiations.

SOUTHERN CHINESE RETREAT IS DENIED

CANTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—In an interview on the eastern front today the headquarters staff of the constitutional forces declared that the reports of the retreat of those forces recently were without foundation. Operations, the staff members said, were temporarily suspended on account of the flooded condition of the East River.

Four airplanes, built here, are ready for service at the front, it was announced, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered them to proceed to Waichow to drop circulars over the city for three days, requesting the surrender of that city. If the city refuses to surrender, Dr. Sun has announced he will attack it.

MILITARY CONTROL BY ALLIED POWERS MAY BE RENEWED

Council of Ambassadors to Decide on Future Action of Inter-Allied Commission

Separate Action by Great Britain and Italy May Follow

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 15—The work of the Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control in Germany is again before the Council of Ambassadors, and a decision which may have a far-reaching effect on the entente relations is expected here in a few days. The ambassadors, The Christian Science Monitor representative is authoritatively informed, are now called upon to decide whether the commission shall resume its work with the British and Italian personnel, while France and Belgium will, owing to present conditions, have no part in it.

Observers here hold that this would be tantamount to separate action in Germany by Britain and Italy, and might well pave the way for still further independent Anglo-Italian action. One of the most highly-placed observers here, while discussing the question with the Monitor representative last night, characterized it as another crisis in entente affairs.

It will be remembered that the work of the inter-allied commission was halted last December, following the Passau and Ingolstadt affairs and other attacks by the Germans on the allied military control officers while engaged in the discharge of their duties under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. A strong note was dispatched to the Wilhelmstrasse by the Allies, and the German Government replied, declaring that it was not able to afford protection to the Franco-Belgian members of the commission. Then the Allies stood shoulder to shoulder and halted this work until they were able again to carry on together. Now, according to one informed quarter, England and Italy are prepared to resume their labors, even though France and Belgium are unable to participate owing to German hostility.

The news of the impending decision by the Council of Ambassadors has created very great interest in allied circles in Berlin, coming as it did simultaneously with the information telling of the heavy pressure which is being brought to bear on Belgium [illegible]. These things [illegible] ward tendency of the French and Belgian francs in the world money markets and the determined attitude of the British and French Governments regarding the Ruhr occupation and reparations as disclosed in the British white book received here yesterday is causing undisguised disquietude in circles most favorable to the preservation of the entente.

Resignation of Wilhelm Cuno Satisfies German Workers

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Wilhelm Cuno is being prominently mentioned as successor to Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt as German Ambassador at Washington. The recall of Dr. Wiedfeldt to take charge of the Krupp Works was referred to by The Christian Science Monitor representative at the time of the arrest of Baron Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach, the director of Krupps, a few months ago. It is stated that no decision has yet been reached by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, regarding the appointment of Herr Cuno to the Washington ambassadorial post, but it is believed that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

MEXICAN RECOGNITION FORECAST AS LONG PARLEY IS CONCLUDED

Envoys on Way to Capitol With Signed Documents—Senates of Both Countries Next to Act

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16 (AP)—John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, who have concluded their work at the pre-recognition conference, left last night for Washington aboard a special train to submit to President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the records of the negotiations. The commissioners expect to arrive in the capital next Monday morning, having declined invitations to stop off at San Antonio, Brownsville, El Paso, Houston and Juarez.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Warren were accompanied to the railway station by Alberto J. Pani, Mexican Foreign Secretary; Fernando Gonzalez Roa and Ramon Ross, President Obregon's representatives at the conference, and George T. Summerlin, the American chargé, with numerous members of the foreign diplomatic corps, many prominent Mexicans and members of the American colony.

After the records had been signed here yesterday afternoon, it was authoritatively learned that an agreement has been reached to have the presidents of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague appoint neutral umpires for the United States and Mexican claims commissions which are to be created through the revolutionary and mixed claims conventions, if and after diplomatic relations are to be resumed.

Recognition Forecast

The documents comprise the two claims conventions and the Mexican Government's interpretation of the bearing of the subsoil petroleum and agrarian laws on American property in Mexico. It is believed here that the reports carried by Mr. Payne and Mr. Warren will be acceptable in Washington and that diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico will soon be re-established.

As regards subsoil petroleum, the minutes show that Mexico holds that the rights of American oil companies to properties acquired prior to the promulgation of the 1917 Constitution remain intact. After that date the provisions of this constitution relating to the subsoil are effective, although their nonretroactivity, including that of article 27, is established. The United States delegates are understood to have reserved the rights of Americans who acquired oil lands prior to May 1, 1917, but who did not develop such properties. The Mexican Government is believed to be unwilling to guarantee the rights of such persons.

Under the agrarian section of the understanding, American rights acquired prior to the constitution of 1917 remain intact under the laws then in force and under the provisions of the constitution of 1857. However, it is agreed that lands acquired since 1917 are subject to the provisions of the constitution adopted in that year. These relate to the division of the great states and also to subsequent agrarian reform legislation.

Other Assurances

It is also understood that the United States delegates received assurance of immediate and equitable cash payments for lands illegally taken under Mexico's policy of restoring communal lands to the towns and villages to which they originally belonged.

The two conventions cover settlement of American claims for damages suffered between 1910 and 1920, and Mexican claims against the United States, as well as compensation for losses suffered by Americans through application of the Mexican agrarian policy.

The details of the suggested agreement on the oil and land questions, as well as of the claims conventions, will not be made public until they are presented to the senates of the United States and of Mexico.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY TO BE INVESTIGATED

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16 (Special)—The Federal Government is considering the question of conducting an investigation into conditions in the Nova Scotia steel and coal industry before the end of the year.

There has been no indication of the nature of the inquiry, but it has been urged in some quarters that a thorough investigation should be made of the conditions under which the miners and steel workers live, of wages and costs of living and of the operations and status of the British Empire Steel Corporation which controls both the mines and the steel mills.

PROFITEERING CHARGES MADE AS "GAS" PRICE WAR NEARS END

"Millions Taken From Public," Says Chicago Oil Man—Price Goes Back to 20 Cents in West

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Millions of dollars have been taken from the gasoline-buying public since spring through high prices arbitrarily maintained, especially in the midwest, L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, said today, in expressing his conviction that the breaking of prices at the refineries indicates that the end of the "price war" between the Standard Oil interests and the independents is near at hand.

"Crude oil," he said, "has got to go lower, but it is significant that the price at the refineries has dropped from 9 cents to 8 cents in the past week, since Gov. W. H. McMaster of South Dakota took a hand in the high price situation. It will be recalled that an 8-cent price at refineries was what Governor McMaster demanded."

The agreement yesterday between the South Dakota Governor and the independents to fix a price of 20 cents per gallon in that State, a jump of four cents from the recent rock bottom price, was regarded by Mr. Nicholas as a fair compromise, and he said it was based on the Chicago market. Following the compromise agreement reached in South Dakota, Col. R. W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana called a meeting of the board here today to consider the new situation.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholas said:

"There is a bare possibility that the retail price in Chicago is too low and that there will be justification for an advance of 1 cent a gallon. The price readjustment has hit eastern states already and there has been a break in prices, particularly in Ohio. But the present price in Ohio is not fair to the public, if the sworn testimony of Andrew P. Coombe, president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, given before the Senate committee means anything. On the basis of his testimony, the tank wagon price in Ohio ought to be 17.2 cents per gallon. Today's quotation, however, is 18.5 cents. Therefore the Ohio price is still 1.3 cents too high.

This profiteering has got to be stopped. It is perfectly plain who is profiteering. If any big organization went into the wheat centers and loaded up with grain at high prices and then arbitrarily kept up prices to the public, when the market should have broken in accordance with the law of supply and demand, it certainly would be clear who the profiteers were, wouldn't it? This isn't a grain readjustment, but it is a readjustment of gasoline prices instead.

Governor McMaster made a reasonable request for reduction in prices in South Dakota when he found that the existing margin of gross profit was 10 cents a gallon. The Standard defied him, but the independents at once met his request with a 4-cent cut. The Standard showed extremely bad judgment in the sweeping reductions they put into effect in reprisal.

NEW HAVEN FIGHTS CONSOLIDATION IDEA

Directors Oppose Plan to Link New England Lines With Trunk System

Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are opposed to any consolidation plan which would link New England roads with trunk lines outside that region, a statement issued by them today discloses the statement, which is in effect the board's reply to the recent report of the joint New England railroad committee, headed by J. J. Storrow, has been forwarded to the company's 25,000 stockholders.

The New Haven board places itself on record as favoring the joint committee's recommendation, opposing a merger of New England roads and trunk lines outside that territory, but takes exception to several of its other views. The directors' statement declares that it is vital to the interests of New England industries, as well as to New England railroads, that in due time a consolidation of the rail lines within New England, including not only the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Rutland and Bangor & Aroostook, but also the Boston & Albany and Central Vermont, should be accomplished. The statement insists, however, that a consolidation of either the northern or the southern lines with the trunk lines would be in the highest degree detrimental to New England prosperity. It further says:

Outside Control

There is a strong appeal in the joint committee's report to the pride and enterprise of New England business men to retain the management and ownership of the railroads which have been built by New England men and money, and there is a significant warning to New England business men that if they allow those more interested in other parts of the country than in New England to guide and direct the destiny of their rail lines, there may follow a decline of the position and importance of New England and New England industry.

Vigorous and prompt words and action are needed to awaken New England to the fact that it cannot permit the industries which have made it rich and influential to slip away from it through inertia. This is not the expression merely of a sentiment it is a statement of a sound business axiom. These New England railroads should be owned and managed by the people whom they serve. They are now principally owned and managed by New England people.

Opposition is expressed to a recommendation of the committee with reference to state guarantees and the surrender of the management of the property to trustees appointed by the governors of the New England States. That plan is explained as offering substantially by way of state guaranties, in return for the surrender of control. The statement concludes as follows:

The stockholders have made great sacrifices and the directors are loath to call upon them to make more unless the joint committee's plan or some modification of it should promise substantial benefit.

The company is justly entitled to increased revenues from several sources. He could buy them from the which would ment at $12.40, and the law of the fixed charges and permit the issuance of securities upon the proper basis, if such can be worked out by the joint committee, should certainly not be declined.

MANY INSPECT CAMP OF MORGAN MEMORIAL

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 16—The annual inspection of the South Athol summer camps, conducted here by the Morgan Memorial of Boston on its 600-acre farm, took place yesterday, attracting several hundred visitors from all sections of Massachusetts.

The visitors saw the 150 children from the South End of Boston, who have been here all summer as guests of the Memorial, at play, at work in their gardens, in the industrial school classes and in aquatic sports. They were escorted by guides to all the points of interest in the camp, the various camps, the rug factory, the laundry, the farms, cattle barns and poultry and rabbit houses.

The woman's auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial camps had its summer meeting in the forenoon, women from church groups throughout the State being present. In the afternoon the children gave an entertainment, in the amphitheater, the rival camps competing. The Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, pastor-superintendent of the Morgan Memorial; Fred C. Moore, treasurer and superintendent of the camp, and others connected with the memorial gave addresses.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Codman Square, Dorchester, 8:15.

Meeting of Boston Greeks to establish a lodge of the American Hellenic Educational Association, Savoy Hotel, 8:15.

Theaters

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Shubert—"Ted Lewis' Frolic," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—8 to 10, concert, Miss Maud Erickson, dramatic soprano; Mrs. Katherine McMichael, piano soloist; Philip W. Hudson, tenor; and Miss Helen McMichael, accompanist.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30, song recital, 8:35, "The Cheerful Philosopher," 9, musical program.

WBZ (Springfield)—6:45, organ recital, 7:15, "Agriograms" from United States Department of Agriculture, 7:30, children's story, 7:50, address by business man, 8:05, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—8:45, radio comedy, "The Country Boy."

WJZ (New York City)—6:05, "Jack Rabbit Stories," 7:30, "Evening Schools," 8, organ recital, 8:45, "The World's Work," 9:20, song recital, 9:35, "Informal Minutes With Channing Pollock, author of 'The Fool.'"

WRC (Washington)—6, piano recital, 7, children's hour.

WOR (Newark, N. J.)—6:15 to 7:30, concert.

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POLITICAL SCHOOL FOR WELLESLEY

Women Voters' League to Conduct Two-Day Special Session

The American Citizenship Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters will mark a new milestone in political education on Oct. 23, when it opens the fourth school of government and politics, arranged in conjunction with Massachusetts colleges, at Wellesley College. The session will last two days. The school will be open to the public.

The invitation to Wellesley was prompted by the Department of History and Economics, and came in the form of a request that the league should organize at Wellesley a school for the study of local government in Massachusetts.

Each of the two courses arranged for combines the scholarly approach of the college teacher and the practical experience of the public official and the party leader. Outlines of the courses are to be prepared in advance so that everyone attending them will have the basic facts in condensed form for reference. Mr. Phillips Bradley, Assistant Professor, and Mr. Edward E. Curtis, Associate Professor of History, are especially representing the college in the preparation of the program and the syllabi. Mrs. True Worthy White, Civic Director, represents the league.

SHRINERS HOLD FROLIC AT HAMPTON BEACH

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Aug. 16 (Special)—Shriners from all sections of the country were present at the annual outing of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held here yesterday for the first time in 21 years. A huge clam bake, in charge of Charles H. McGlone of Lynn was part of the entertainment offered the 3000 fraternal visitors.

After a parade to the beach there was a ball game between teams from the patrol and the degree team. From a four-inning contest the patrol emerged victor, 7 to 4.

YALE DEAN RESIGNS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16—Burton P. Twichell has resigned as dean of students at Yale University, in which capacity he has served for the last three years, it was announced yesterday by Secretary Robert M. Hutchins. It is stated that until the duties of the dean of students are defined more clearly, no successor will be appointed to Dean Twichell, although his resignation leaves vacancies in the university council and in the board of control of the university's athletic association.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William C. Thackwell, Newark, N. J.
Irene G. Thackwell, Newark, N. J.
Graham G. Thackwell, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Frank Elliott, Rochester, N. Y.
Dorothy A. Ritz, Kendall, N. Y.
Miss Alice Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Tracy Grey, Tampa, Fla.
Tracy Grey, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Rena W. Mable, New York City.
Miss Grace V. Herold, New York City.
Miss Mary E. Steul, New York City.
Mrs. Ruth E. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert M. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Amy Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lillian Hoffmann, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Florence Legér Scruggs, Washington, D. C.
Eugene Legér, Washington, D. C.
Miss Jeanie E. Donaldson, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Legér, Newton Center, Mass.
Mrs. J. Doremus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. N. Hoag, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. W. T. Leeds, New York City.
William T. Leeds, New York City.
Belle G. Williams, Wheaton, Ill.
William Rathje, Wheaton, Ill.
Pearle Y. Nutting, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Anna Frick, New York City.
Isabelle B. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Marie E. Francis, Denver, Colo.
Alma Francis, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Johanna C. Francis, Denver, Colo.
John H. Voell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Flora Kaufman, Washington, D. C.
T. C. Kaufman, Washington, D. C.
Helen K. Blakney, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. W. S. Herendeen, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. C. R. Bryant, Dover, Mass.
Hope Bryant, Dover, Mass.
Stewart Schriver, Newport, Ky.
Elizabeth Schriver, Newport, Ky.
Geo. W. Schriver, Newport, Ky.
Hazel A. Higgins, Fitchburg, Mass.
Lydia A. Higgins, Dover, Mass.
Mrs. E. R. Frost, Dover, Mass.
Emma E. McKneth, Washington, D. C.
Pearle Cooper, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. E. Murphy, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. J. W. Burns, Dorchester, Mass.
J. W. Burns, Dorchester, Mass.
J. L. Morell, Montreal, Can.
S. C. Morrel, Dorchester, Mass.
Frances M. Botsford, New York City.
Stanley T. Miller, Strathmore, Pa.
Mrs. William P. Price Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Blanche L. Price, South Weymouth, Mass.
Phyllis Price, South Weymouth, Mass.
Vivian Vance, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Herschel B. Hawk, Brookline, Mass.
Maud F. Hymar, Brewer, Me.
Mrs. Lucy A. Chamberlain, Brewer, Me.
J. K. Chamberlain, Brewer, Me.
Mrs. Ph. Saaf, Schenectady, N. Y.
Robert Saaf, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edsel, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. C. Lee Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. H. Reitzell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Will van Dyke, Freeport, Ill.
Idamae Oderlin, New York City.
Edna Margaret Eckert, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. W. H. Roan, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Whitman, Chicago, Ill.
Mame E. Darby, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. C. Keefer, Reading, Pa.
Mrs. Edna Hiatt, Nobleville, Ind.
Mrs. Margaret Bassemir, Mineola, L. I.
Mrs. T. Champion, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Mabel S. Laux, Toronto, Can.
Herbert G. Laux, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Emily Gordon, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Magdalena Frickey, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles R. Frickey, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. D. Le Grand Hedges, Colonia, N. J.
Henrietta Elias, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mary E. Mountain, New York City.
Elaine Schifrin, Cincinnati, O.
Nan S. Berman, Cincinnati, O.
Lillian B. Schifrin, Cincinnati, O.
Louise V. E. Kormann, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Juliet Sharpe Benecke, St. Louis, Mo.
Barbara Links, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. A. J. Doetschmann, Nyack, N. J.
W. C. Chesnutt, Racine, Wis.
Eleanor F. Ober, Marblehead, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Palmer, Swampscott, Mass.

STATE A. F. OF L. REJECTS OHIO PLAN

Vote Is 136 to 19 Against Resolution to Have That Type of Compensation Law Enacted

WORCESTER, Mass, Aug. 16—By a vote of 136 to 19, the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, at its closing session today defeated the plan of the national organization to have it seek legislation in Massachusetts for the adoption of the Ohio plan of workmen's compensation, which the national American Federation of Labor has approved. Defeat of the measure re-indorsed the stand of 1922, in which the state branch will seek legislation for an exclusive Massachusetts state fund for workmen's compensation, excluding self-insurance, the latter being a feature of the Ohio law.

The convention will close late today with election of officers. President William Walsh of Roxbury, Secretary-Treasurer Martin J. Joyce of Boston, and Legislative Agent Charles J. Hodsdon of Boston, are unopposed for re-election.

The first speaker this morning was Jeremiah O'Connor of Boston, who favored the Ohio plan and said he was going to recommend that his union indorse it. The next speaker was Martin T. Joyce, state secretary-treasurer, who scored the voluntary association for seeking more compensation.

"The resolution on the Ohio plan presented at this convention was not in good faith," he said. "It has no place here. If we are going to look out for the interests of the employers and not the workers, we might just as well change the name of our organization. We are here to represent workers and not employers."

Charles J. Hodsdon, legislative agent, was the next speaker. He assailed Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, state Senator, who has been behind the Ohio plan, characterizing him as being unfriendly to Labor.

Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., attacked James T. Moriarty, City Councilor of Boston, for criticizing President Samuel Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L. in a speech before the convention yesterday afternoon.

It was announced today that James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, had declined to address the convention. In reply to the invitation, he said that he deemed it inadvisable to attend in view of the dispute over the matter and the possibility that acceptance might savor of politics.

Conciliation Plan Abandoned

The resolutions committee for more than an hour late yesterday afternoon discussed with telephone operators from Worcester, Boston and other cities the advisability of introducing into the convention a resolution seeking to effect a conciliation between the forces of Miss Julia S. O'Connor, department president of the I. B. E. W., and the forces of Miss Annie E. Molloy of Boston, president of the old Local 1A.

Daniel R. Donovan, president of the Worcester Central Labor Union, filed the resolution, and after the meeting yesterday said: "I have bowed to the wishes of the committee and have agreed to withdraw the resolution. It undoubtedly would have caused a great deal of discussion."

Among the speakers at yesterday afternoon's session was John T. Phelan of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His topic was "The Food Supply in Massachusetts."

The convention adopted resolutions favoring the noncontributory age pension and the purchase by union men of goods bearing union labels.

Labor University Favored

The legislative committee reported in favor of legislation to establish a state labor university and the drafting of a bill by which compensation to injured men would begin on the day injuries are received. The legislative committee also reported that it felt some action should be taken on the efforts that are being made to force soft coal on the people of New England. The committee proposed that the question of abolishing one-man cars be referred to the executive council.

A discussion on the Ohio plan for workingmen's compensation, which includes a state fund plus self-insurance, was resumed when the legislative committee reported nonconcurrence on the plan.

James T. Moriarty of Boston criticized the heads of the American Federation of Labor for sending James Duncan and William Greene, vice-presidents, to the convention to speak in favor of the Ohio plan in an attempt to force it on Massachusetts. He added that while Mr. Duncan claimed to have investigated the Ohio plan for many years, he never appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature seeking to aid in legislation.

After Mr. Moriarty concluded, a motion for adjournment was called, with the understanding that the discussion would be resumed in the morning.

Vermont Labor Asks Farmers to Co-operate Politically

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—A resolution calling for co-operation of the Grange, the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation and the farmers of the State with the labor groups to expedite the passage of labor and farm legislation in the Vermont Legislature, was adopted at the state convention of the American Federation of Labor here today.

The resolution, declaring that the farmer and the worker have many common problems, said that each needed the other's aid in bringing about amelioration of conditions through legislation. At the last session all labor legislation introduced was defeated, including bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, to restrict hours of labor in industry, and to prohibit misleading advertising of certain products.

Further resolutions favored a campaign of education to acquaint the public with the aims of organized labor, and pledged continued assistance to the striking employees of the Rutland Railroad and the striking paper mill workers at Bellows Falls.

ANTI-BUS MOVE CALLED USELESS

Revere Councilmen Say Referendum Petition Is Illegal

What the Revere referendum petition, now being circulated to overturn the decision of the Revere City Council, allowing the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company to operate its four large yellow omnibuses in the streets of that city for "jitney" fares can accomplish, if anything, is a matter of interest in the State House today.

The Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company was, on March 7 of this year, granted permission by the Department of Public Utilities to own and operate motor vehicles in conjunction with its electric cars in the city of Revere and several others, expressly mentioned in the order.

Under the law, the Eastern Massachusetts was then required to obtain from the Revere City Council the permission to operate its motor vehicles in that city before the Public Utilities Department grant would avail it anything. This permission was voted some time ago by the city council, despite the fact that the Hart jitney lines have been operating in Revere.

It is said at the State House that the only appeal to the Department of Public Utilities is from the local regulations laid down by the Revere City Council for guidance for the Eastern Massachusetts in the operation of its busses. It is not thought that the right of the Public Utilities Commission to grant the road the privilege to operate motor vehicles is questionable under the law, the only review being the terms of the regulation of the motor vehicles in the city as defined by the city council.

The opposition to the Eastern Massachusetts yellow bus line is headed in Revere by Frederick Eaton, president last year of the city council. The Revere councilmen are saying that the circulation of a petition for a referendum from the permit granted the railway company can have no legal effect and they say they will ignore it.

The Eastern Massachusetts road tore up its tracks in Revere Avenue and Malden Street about one year ago. After the permission to own and operate motor vehicles was granted by the Public Utilities Commission, the Revere council granted a permit, and the busses operate on these two thoroughfares, charging 5-cent fares with 5-cent transfers to Boston.

FAMILIES TO GO WEST IN "COVERED WAGONS"

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 16—Covered wagon days were brought to mind here today as the May and Hammond families prepared to move their personal belongings by truck, tractor and trailer to San Diego, Cal., where they will make their permanent home. They expect to leave today and be on the "trail" about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hammond and Ralph Dudley will travel in the truck, while Mr. and Mrs. Pearl E. May and their five children will use the tractor and trailer, which is 14 feet long by 6½ feet high. Big enough to contain a variety of furnishings, which include an oil cook-stove and oven; a combined wardrobe and folding bed; a combined day bench and night bed; two swing chairs and two swing tables; cupboard room for dishes and supplies; a hanging bunk which collapses against the wall; a built-in toilet, with chemical tank; hardwood floor and electric lights.

CRANSTON TIGHTENS LAW ENFORCEMENT

CRANSTON, R. I., Aug. 16 (Special)—Resorts known as "near-beer" saloons in the Silver Lake and Chestnut Hill sections of this city have been ordered to close and remain closed by Chief of Police James E. Cuff.

The action, while it is not admitted, was precipitated by sentiment which has gathered force since public denunciation of the lax law enforcement was made by Edward M. Sullivan, former mayor, a week ago. It developed yesterday that deputy sheriffs, acting under orders of Attorney-General Herbert L. Carpenter, had inspected the places in both sections of the town. Mr. Carpenter had previously threatened to prosecute city and town officials responsible for law enforcement who were found remiss in their duty.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; light to moderate easterly winds.

Northern New England: Fair weather and moderate temperature tonight and Friday; gentle northerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate temperature; gentle to moderate northeast winds.

Weather Outlook

Generally fair Thursday and Friday in the New England and middle Atlantic States.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Kansas City	70
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	60
Boston	62	Memphis	76
Buffalo	58	Nantucket	64
Calgary	48	New Orleans	78
Charleston	82	New York	66
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	64
Denver	60	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	64	Portland, Me.	60
Eastport	54	Portland, Ore.	64
Galveston	80	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	82	St. Louis	66
Helena	52	St. Paul	60
Jacksonville	80	Washington	68

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:14 p. m. Friday, 3:39 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:14.

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END OF SMUGGLING IS BRITISH DESIRE

Government Contemplates No Action in Case of Ship Seizure Outside Three-Mile Limit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16—Considerable interest is being taken here in the United States Federal Court's decision to uphold the legality of the seizure outside the three-mile limit of the British vessel Marion L. Mosher, accused of rumrunning. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, however, that the British Government does not contemplate any action in the matter in view of the general discussion now proceeding with the United States Government on the best means of stopping the nefarious traffic altogether.

The press generally regards the decision as far-reaching. The Manchester Guardian, in an editorial, links it up with a similar decision some weeks ago in the case of another vessel, the Henry L. Marshall, and says it is of the greatest importance to maritime countries, for it means that "any ship can be seized any distance from the shores of the United States if it is proved to the satisfaction of American courts that at the time of seizure it was engaged in an operation which either carried or was designed to carry, goods illegally into the United States."

Release Conditions Ignored

Apart from the possibility of the decision being reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court this view, however, does not quite coincide with that held in well-informed circles where, it is pointed out, the Marion L. Mosher was previously released by the United States Government on representations from Great Britain and was only rearrested on failing to carry out one of the conditions of release, namely, to proceed immediately to New Brunswick, its declared destination.

The case of the Henry L. Marshall is also not held conclusive on the legality of seizure outside the three-mile limit, for this vessel appears to be the one which was seized under circumstances which made the British Government at the time of the seizure decline to regard her as having been properly transferred to British registry. Hailing originally from Gloucester, Mass., when seized she had two sets of clearance papers and a provisional certificate of British registry, dated Feb. 8, 1921, valid until she reached the British port which (as she still carried a provisional certificate) she had apparently failed to do up to August of the same year when she was captured by United States authorities.

Vessel Was Mortgaged

It is also interesting to note that, though registered in the name of Charles Eugene Albany of Nassau, who is described as a clerk, she was mortgaged for $40,000 the same day as the date of entry in the British register to William F. McCoy of Daytona, Fla., described both as merchant and master of the vessel.

Despite well-informed opinion regarding these two specific instances, however, there is a strong feeling that the time has come to put an end once for all to smuggling under the British flag, for it is realized that failure to do so is causing something of a strain in the relations between the two countries.

TWO NEW STEAMERS FOR EASTERN LINES

Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., who has just returned from the Sparrow's Point, Md., shipyards and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, where he inspected the two passenger steamers under construction for his company, announced today that rapid progress is being made on both vessels. The two steamers will be put into commission on the Boston-New York all-water route next May. The first will be ready May 1 and will make her first sailing between Boston and New York on that day. The second one will be commissioned May 15.

Names for the two vessels have not yet been selected, but they will be among the finest coastwise vessels ever placed in service. The steamers will be 402 feet long, with 345 staterooms, and a passenger capacity of 900 persons each. There will be social rooms, an exceptionally large promenade space, and other features previously on trans-Atlantic liners. Sixteen of the staterooms will have connecting baths, and all of them will be provided with running hot and cold water. The vessels will use the Cape Cod Canal, and shipping interest predict that they will make the run between Boston and New York in the shortest time that any vessel has ever done in this service.

LADDIE BOY STATUE IS "NEWSIES'" PLAN

A movement to have every newsboy in the country contribute 1 cent to a collection of pennies to be melted down and made into a miniature reproduction of Laddie Boy, President Harding's famous dog, has been started by the Roosevelt Newsboys' Association of this city. Louis Newman, president of the association, said today that it was planned to present the statuette to Mrs. Harding as the newsboys' tribute to the late President.

In response to a letter from the association notifying Mrs. Harding of the project George B. Christian Jr., who was Mr. Harding's secretary, has written expressing Mrs. Harding's appreciation and suggesting that permission to make a model of Laddie Boy might be obtained from the dog's new owner, Harry Barker, a secret service man, who has just been transferred to Massachusetts. Newman announced that William Wrigley Jr., of Chicago, who in his youth was a newsboy, had been asked to act as treasurer of the fund and Calvin Coolidge Jr., younger son of the President, as honorary treasurer.

HARVARD VISITED BY GEN. GOURAUD

General Comes Upon Reminders of France in Library

Gen. Henri J. Gouraud visited Harvard University this morning, agreeably to arrangements made for his second and last day in Boston. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, welcomed the general at the entrance to the Widener Memorial Library, and then conducted him, with his party, on a brief tour of the building. The Sargent war memorial murals attracted his attention, and he returned twice to pause long before the one entitled, "The American Soldier Arrives," with its smiling khaki-clad youths, who greet on the field of battle the symbolic figures of France and the Allies.

The extensive collection relating to French military history drew from General Gouraud expressions of surprise and pleasure; and he looked at the William M. Welch collection of war medals in the Treasure Room with evident emotion, commenting in French to President Lowell on the German Lusitania medal displayed there.

In the course of his visit, General Gouraud conferred upon Dr. Harvey Cushing, Harvard professor and commander of the first Harvard Ambulance Unit of 1915, the order of the Legion of Honor.

After his visit to Harvard, General Gouraud and his host, Col. Hugh W. Ogden, motored to Marblehead to take luncheon with Col. Herbert W. White. This afternoon he was to see the tennis matches at Longwood, later going to Braves Field to attend a baseball game. A reception at the Harvard club at 5 o'clock and a dinner to the general and his staff, given by the American Field Service and the Military Order of the World War at The Country Club, Brookline, close the program of his entertainment. He leaves for New York on the midnight train.

LICENSES REVOKED IN AUTOMOBILE CASES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16—Records were broken by the State Board of Public Roads yesterday when 33 automobile cases were disposed of. Fifteen licenses were revoked, 13 others were suspended, three registrations were suspended, and two other cases were disposed of at this session of the board.

Eight of those revoked were the result of court records showing conviction of operating cars while intoxicated, and three drivers from other states had their privilege of driving in Rhode Island revoked for the same reason.

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Dixie Terminal Building.....Down Stairs
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Pennsylvania Station
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is for sale on the following news stands in
Toledo, Ohio:
Summit News Co. Madison Ave. & Summit St.
Summit News Co. Jefferson Ave. & Superior St.
Stark & Hawkins.....Ohio Bldg.
Stark & Hawkins.....Nicholas Bldg.
Stark & Hawkins.....Boody Hotel
Stark & Hawkins.....Spitzer Bldg.

"BARLESS STATE" DRIVE IS GROWING

Connecticut Official's Crusade Not Only Closes Bars but Dismantles Them

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16 (Special)—Officials in the federal enforcement office in Hartford predict that within a short time not a single old-time bar will remain standing in the State. Following the successful campaign which Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney of Hartford County, launched against the saloons in his jurisdiction, two other counties have resorted to the injunction method employed by Mr. Alcorn to force the dismantling of the bars in the saloons.

Within two weeks 167 saloons have been closed in New Haven County and 48 have been either remodeled or vacated. In every case the closed doors bear the sign, "Closed for alterations," and as fast as carpenters can work, bars are being torn out, to be sold for kindling wood or soda fountains.

The campaign in Fairfield County has just got under way, but in a week or so of activity the Bridgeport authorities have closed many saloons and the keepers of the ones that remain open have suspended jail sentences hanging over them until their bars are destroyed.

New London County has as yet formulated no definite campaign to effect the eradication of the saloons, it is said, but plans are being discussed by the county authorities there, and, in conjunction with the federal forces, they are expected soon to start an anti-saloon drive of their own.

While such counties as Middlesex, Windham, Litchfield and Tolland, having numerous small towns, are the dryest in the State, Hartford County, thanks to Mr. Alcorn's campaign, is now regarded as the dryest of the larger counties.

ONTARIO BETTING ACT RULED ULTRA VIRES

TORONTO, Aug. 16—Judge Benton today, in the police court, ruled that the Ontario Legislature had exceeded its authority in passing the Raney Anti-Betting Act, and dismissed charges against Samuel Lichtman of illegally selling Racing Form and other American and Canadian sheets containing betting information. The case will be appealed.

The Raney Act, officially known as the Betting Information Bill, was adopted by the Ontario Legislature on June 28. It prohibited newspapers published within the Province from printing horse race selections or parimutuel odds, on the ground that such publication was an aid to bookmakers, and prohibited the sale within the Province of any publication printed elsewhere which carried such information.

REPORT MADE ON HARD COAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16—Approximately 39 per cent of the winter's hard coal supply for Rhode Island has been received to date, according to the Fuel Commissioner's report issued yesterday. This is greater percentage than at the corresponding date last year. The State is said to need 358,600 tons of anthracite more to carry it through the winter.

August Sale Of Fine
Furs
Our styles and qualities are unsurpassed, and the values, as usual, are strikingly advantageous. The assortment includes all of the most effective European and American models in
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A GOOD STORE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

CUBAN LOTTERY SALE RIGHTS OPEN WAY TO BRIBERY

(Continued from Page 1)

laxed; and pre-election year is unfortunately not the time to see such a self-denying effort. No other element of corruption is so bad as this; and all others could be much more easily controlled, but with a firm hand which is not yet in sight.

State-Owned Medium

A good deal of enthusiasm may be spent in vain in attacking the Loteria Nacional. It is a state-owned medium of chance whereby about $30,000,000—equivalent to approximately half the entire Cuban budget—together with innumerable side bets, are wagered annually in the hope of winning one of the 1625 cash prizes which are distributed regularly at 10-day intervals throughout the year. Every 10 days there is a capital prize of $100,000, and there is one chance in 35,000 of getting it; but there is hardly a Cuban citizen who does not know of at least one person who has climbed this golden ladder to the topmost rung. The chance of securing some prize or other is one in 20, which naturally means that at every drawing you know someone who wins, and you think, "Why, next time, of course—." The consequence is that the lottery enjoys scarcely any opposition in Cuban life; it is the nearest of all Cuban institutions to being universal in popular interest and participation. And it is extremely difficult to find a foreigner here who does not share to some degree the same state of mind.

So far, Cuba follows the conventional Latin traditions, but unfortunately Cuba rather conspicuously improves on them. It is not only because the lottery per se is a corrupting force that it does so much harm in Cuba, but its outrageous abuse makes it a fountainhead of national corruption. In Spain, Italy and South America lottery tickets are sold with as little fuss as postage stamps, and there is not much more profit in their sale. But Cuba has developed speculation within speculation; it farms out the sale of lottery tickets, and the immense profits of the speculators, the colecturias, as they are called, constitute the legal tender of political corruption.

At present, the generally accepted price for the support of the Government is the privilege of 40 colecturias for newspapers, 10 for senators and five for congressmen. The very least these privileges are worth is $30 per month per colecturia, and they go up as the public can be induced to pay more for tickets. Unfortunately, the poor public must needs buy the tickets, as not to speculate in them is unthinkable, and the supply is nicely adjudged to the popular demand at between 35,000 and 40,000 tickets per trimonthly drawing.

Ticket Brokerage

Theoretically, according to the old system, the colecturia had the modest function of merely selling the tickets. He could buy them from the Government at $19.40, and the law forbade them being sold at more than $21—leaving him 5 per cent profit, even after sharing with his agents in the streets. But the colecturia is now a broker on a great scale, and he sells, in defiance of the Government, all the way up to $30. The difference this makes, as figured for me by an ex-secretary of the treasury, may be represented this way:

Suppose a man controls, by ways well known in Cuba, 35 colecturias. His capital investment per year, if he has to make it, is $21,000. Selling the tickets at the legal price of $21, his first year's profits are bound to be $18,000, even after dividing with his agents. If he sells them at $22 he makes $36,000; if at $25, the common price people are paying now in Havana, he stands to make something like $90,000. None of this money, as in other Latin-American countries, goes to the Government, beyond the original $19.40. Or, in other words, the Cuban treasury is fortunate to derive $40,000,000 from the lottery, though it might realize $12,000,000.

WOMEN COMMEND MRS. REID'S FILM

Drug Picture Presented Before Federation Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The General Federation of Women's Clubs, represented by its president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex., chairman of American citizenship, and Mrs. Harry Lilly, New York, chairman of the division of motion pictures, has approved the film of Mrs. Wallace Reid, "Human Wreckage," which is being released in Mrs. Reid's effort to combat the drug traffic. Mrs. Winter was recently in New York and saw the picture at a private exhibition.

Mrs. Lilly, whose especial work in the general federation is approving certain films that seem to meet the requirements of the general federation and disapproving others which she advises the 2,000,000 club women to boycott, writes to the Los Angeles Anti-Narcotic League:

As a picture, "Human Wreckage" is as impressive at my third view of it as it was at my first. It does not lose dramatic appeal by repetition. As a portrayal of the physical and moral degeneration of men and women in all walks of life consequent upon acquirement of the drug habit, it rouses one from a passive acknowledgment of the existence of the drug traffic, to a determination to combat it.

I commend the picture to the attention of all thoughtful people in the hope that it will awaken the public to the necessity of informing itself as to the extent of the drug traffic and impel it to support the efforts of organizations that are intelligently trying to control drug sales.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—The Atchison road's loadings for the first 10 days of August totaled 35,641 cars, compared with 26,245 last year. Loadings for the year to date total 1,049,329, compared with 862,766 last year.

IRISH REPUBLICANS EXPLOITING ARREST

Three New De Valera Candidates Nominated for Clare—No Intimation of Charges

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 16—Together with the news of the arrest of Eamon de Valera comes the reason for this action from the Free State Publicity Department in the form of captured documents, showing Mr. De Valera's responsibility for the irregular campaign of destruction. His arrest appears to have been decided upon with considerable hesitation. It was felt on one side that failure to take up his challenge might weaken the position of the Free State authorities, since it could then have been said they were afraid to act. On the other hand, there was the possibility that Mr. De Valera's previously waning prestige might recover to some extent when he could be described by his adherents as a martyr in prison. The Republicans are already beginning to exploit this view. Three additional De Valera candidates were nominated for Clare yesterday and messages since have been sent out from Republican headquarters in Dublin to all constituencies, asking whether the elections can now be regarded as free.

General Improvement

A remark nevertheless made by an old Sinn Feiner at Ennis, after Mr. de Valera's arrest, is significant: "It is cruel, clever, strong men they are," he said referring to the members of the present Free State Government as a reason for doubting the possibility of continuing to fight against them. This is an aspect of the matter not to be disregarded.

A general improvement in the situation has been noted since arrests began to be made in large numbers. Till then the Ministers of the Dail have had to do their work behind barbed wire, for reasons of safety—a state of things so recent as to have seemed almost incredible to those who rubbed shoulders with them in the crowds of this week's horse show.

Arrested Several Times

Mr. de Valera has already had several experiences of arrest. After the Easter rising of 1916 he was seized and sentenced to capital punishment, his reprieve being due to representations made on his behalf by John Dillon and John Redmond. He was not released until the amnesty of June, 1917. He was again arrested in May, 1918, in connection with an alleged German plot, but subsequently escaped from Lincoln jail. His next arrest was when the negotiations with the British Government were in progress, but this was in the nature of a mistake and he was then immediately set free.

It has now to be seen whether he will prove a less embarrassing prisoner to the Free State authorities than he has been in the past to the British. No intimation has yet been given of whether, and if so on what specific charges, he will be tried.

FRANCE MAY STATE PLAIN PROPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

repudiation of the most unfortunate pledge ever given M. Poincaré's two-fold pledge of Brussels.

Allaying British Suspicion

If he had explained that no evacuation without full payment was simply meant, that he would not leave he Ruhr till he had a certainty of payment, whether by an international guarantee or a commercialized debt, then this British suspicion would disappear. While it is thought that he will not go until he has the money in his pocket, there can be no arrangement with England. If, at the same time M. Poincaré would explain that the other part of the pledge of no conversations without the cessation of passive resistance, simply implies that the negotiators cannot sit at the same table in an international conference, the outlook would be brighter.

Hitherto, M. Poincaré appears to have taken up the unreasonable attitude of saying that while the resistance lasts he will listen to nothing, and will not consider even the most advantageous suggestions. While M. Poincaré maintains literally this two-fold pledge, Europe will hasten to ruin. But a last opportunity is offered for explanations which will demolish the British allegations, and there is certainly a hope that we may get on to right lines at last. Anyhow, M. Poincaré's answer should determine whether there is a chance of an agreement, or whether a smash is inevitable.

Belgium to Discuss Note

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16—George Theunis, the Premier, and Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister, who have been on a holiday since Saturday, return to Brussels tomorrow to discuss the British note with the other ministers. They feel that the Government must reply to England without delay regarding the Belgian demand of special priority for the restoration of its devastated areas and the illegality of the Ruhr occupation. Belgium will send a separate note, but before long Mr. Theunis and Mr. Jaspar will meet M. Poincaré to discuss the situation brought about by the British note. Belgium will do its utmost to maintain unbroken the inter-allied front toward Germany.

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GREEKS SEEKING RECOGNITION AS AID IN REFUGEE CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

In January, 1920, and again in September, 1920, additional sums of $5,000,000 each were paid over under a similar agreement, leaving the balance still due $33,236,629.05, but since that time no further amounts have been paid. As Greece had issued paper currency against the amount of its credit, the failure of the United States to pay over the balance is declared to have had the effect of lowering the value of the drachma, increasing the cost of necessities in Greece, and hindering the Greek Government in its purchase of supplies.

Greek Elections

Friends of Greece say the failure of the United States to carry out the terms of this contract was apparently bound up with the refusal of the United States to recognize the Greek elections of November, 1920. By that election a government came into power which favored the return of King Constantine, who had been driven into exile in 1917. A plebiscite was held, and his return to Greece followed in December, 1920.

The European allies declared that if the Greek people restored him to the throne, they would receive no further financial support from the Allies. In this declaration the United States did not join, though it did not see fit to recognize the return of the King. For a few months the American Minister remained at Athens and carried on formal diplomatic relations with the parliamentary government, which came into power after the elections. But when the United States Senate failed to confirm the appointment of the American Minister, made by President Wilson, the office automatically became vacant. Since then there has been no American Minister at Athens, nor has Washington received a Greek minister.

Revolution After Rout

In the fall of 1922 a revolution occurred in Greece, due to the dissatisfaction of the Greek people with the defeat in Asia Minor. The old government was driven from power and a revolutionary government entered upon the scene. The new régime has been in power for about 10 months, during which period it has performed, its defenders say, the functions of a government, by maintaining internal order, safeguarding the rights and properties of foreign citizens, and carrying out obligations with foreign nations. Since that time, friends of Greece point out, revolutions have occurred in Italy and in Bulgaria, and America still has an Ambassador at Rome and a Minister at Sofia.

Failure of the United States to pay the balance due on the loan has crippled Greek finances, while the failure of the State Department to recognize the present Government of Greece was considered by the Turks as a support of their cause, it is charged.

While the fire was sweeping the city of Smyrna and the refugees were huddled upon the quay, American relief organizations, supplemented by the American Navy, arranged for the transfer of these people to Greece and assisted in the transfer. They took the refugees to Greece because Greece was the only country that would take them in, not because all the refugees, or even a majority of them, had a real claim upon the Greek people.

Permanent Financing

The emergency is not over, nor will it be, until some form of permanent financing has been arranged which will enable the Greek Government and the people to establish upon the land and in various industries all of the refugees, it is said.

In support of the plea for a resumption of diplomatic relations, it is pointed out that Greece went to Smyrna in the first instance under a mandate of the allied and associated powers. This mandate was given with the full approval of the President of the United States, and the Greek landing in Asia Minor was not any more imperialistic than that of the Italians or the French. In fact, it is said, the Greeks had reason for going there that neither the Italians nor the French had. Asia Minor was the ancient homeland of the Greek race, and a large percentage of the inhabitants were Greek, so that Greece went there to redeem her own, while the French and Italians occupied the position of adventurers seeking for concessions.

The total number of refugees in Greece, or on the way, according to latest figures, is slightly more than 1,200,000. Of these more than 100,000 are Armenians and other non-Greek races; 210,000 are Greeks from the interior of Asia Minor and from the Pontus—sections never occupied by the Greek army and not claimed by Greece either under the allied mandate or otherwise; 180,000 are from Thrace, ceded to Greece by the Allies and then taken away from her, and over 50,000 are from Constantinople. More than half of the refugees, then, are from territory in which there were no military operations, and almost 10 per cent are of alien races.

POLAND ENGAGES AMERICAN

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16 (Special)—Miss Martha Mazurowski, principal of public school No. 13 in this city, is now on her way to Warsaw, at the invitation of the Polish Government, to aid in reorganizing the school system under the régime of the new republic.

Sardines Are So Appetizing
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California Leader of Peace Movement



Photograph by Bushnell

Mrs. John C. Urquhart
President of State Federation of Women's Clubs Which Has Begun a Campaign to Supplant War With Arbitration

"LAW, NOT WAR" PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR ARMISTICE DAY

California Federation of Women's Clubs Acts to Carry Out Education Conference Recommendations

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Staff Correspondence)—Ideas of international co-operation, enunciated by the first World's Conference on Education held here recently, are taking root in California. The California Federation of Women's Clubs under the leadership of Mrs. John C. Urquhart of Los Angeles, newly elected president, in its first executive board meeting at Asilomar, virtually adopted without change the conference program. The board, representing the sentiments of more than 600 women's organizations in this State, declares emphatically for a World Court, banishment of illiteracy by 1930 and greater co-operation of the world's constructive forces for peace, as opposed to army and navy departments committed to war preparation programs.

"We must progress in our work as individuals and as nations, and unless our material advancement is guided by spiritual values we work in vain," Mrs. Urquhart said in her address to the board. "Understanding among the nations waits somewhat on our individual ability to comprehend, on the basis of clear unbiased judgment of the world problem confronting us. The women of California must and will play their important part in getting down to fundamentals. We need tolerance, resulting from intelligent thinking, that old fears and hatreds may be rightly eliminated, and we cannot achieve through cowardly isolation."

Home Betterment Planned

Mrs. Urquhart submitted, as the club's theme for the year, "The Spiritual Force of Understanding," which was unanimously adopted. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, California director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, urged more uniform action in state work. "We do not take part in any partisan politics, but as members of all parties we work for measures and not for men and women," she said. Plans were outlined for a better home program in connection with the federation's Americanization work and drive on illiteracy.

That Armistice Day observances, Nov. 11, take the form of a "law not-war" program, and that every club in California belonging to the federation make the Permanent Court of International Justice a community subject for merited discussion, was urged by Mrs. Seward A. Simons of Pasadena in resolutions which the board adopted unanimously.

Ignorantly Follow Politicians

Mrs. Simons said, in part:

We women of California are thankful for the accomplishments of the Washington Conference, but why limit construction of battleships when they are obsolete, so long as the construction of submarines and airplanes is unrestricted? An emergency appropriation of $25,000,000 for airplanes is urged because Secretary of War Weeks has declared, "We must be ready for a war that would tax us to the utmost in man power and resources." Deliberate propaganda is being broadcast by army and navy officials in support of the 1924 preparedness budget to come before Congress.

The women of California must act, not merely talk about peace. Are they informed today? Do they get their information from partisan discussions, through legislators who have sought to play politics with our foreign affairs, or through independent study and analysis? Few know what the League of Nations actually proposes. Some trusted politician is against it and that is enough. The war seems to have taught us so little. Strange as it may seem, war is not legally a crime. International treaties have declared certain methods of war illegal, but they were disregarded during war. We women of California must clear the field of smoke screens and really assist in the formation of an American public opinion unalterably opposed to those forces that would keep the nations of the world separate in distrust instead of united in co-operation.

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MILITARY CONTROL BY ALLIED POWERS MAY BE RENEWED

(Continued from Page 1)

such an appointment is likely. Dr. Stresemann is said to have talked the matter over with Herr Cuno, who while director of the Hamburg-America line established many close business and personal friendships in the United States. It is expected that Herr Cuno will take a vacation of three or four weeks, at the end of which his appointment to succeed Dr. Wiedfeldt is regarded as probable.

The Cabinet held two meetings yesterday, when the food situation here was discussed. The general situation in Berlin is improved perceptibly. The improvement in the mark quotations has induced many merchants to place on the market food supplies, which they had been holding back, hoping to obtain higher prices.

Still Lack of Butter

The supply of potatoes and fats is improving gradually but butter is not yet to be had. The prices of some commodities are lower than on Monday, but on the whole merchants who failed to raise the prices quick enough when the mark slumped, are very reluctant to reduce them now when the mark is gaining in value. In many commodities now, the prices are above the world's level. Soap, shoes and men's shirts, for instance, cost more in Germany than in the United States. German coal costs about 50 per cent more than English coal.

The printing presses are now turning out 10,000,000,000 paper marks daily. The general strike which was supported by the Communists has broken down. The workmen appear satisfied since Herr Cuno resigned and are returning to work. The Communists, however, have not given up the strike and are waiting for the next crisis. "The battle has been called off, let us prepare ourselves with all energy for the next struggle," the Rote Fahne, the Communist organ, says.

"A Second Erzberger"

The greatest danger to the Stresemann Cabinet, however, does not come from the Left but from the Right, is the opinion of parliamentarians here. The Conservatives are already looking on Dr. Stresmann as "a second Erzberger." The Kreuz Zeitung, a leading Conservative organ, discussing the apparently favorable comments on Dr. Stresemann's speech evoked in Paris, says: "We are experiencing the same things as during the time of the peace resolution of 1917. The intended agreement with France is only the commencement of a defeatist policy, which ultimately must lead to submission to France." The bourgeoisie and the Social Democrat press praise Dr. Stresemann as a strong, courageous man, and general opinion is that the crisis is passing as rapidly as it came, and blue sky is to be seen again. It is recognized by many politicians, however, that the crisis has not yet been solved and that another and more serious one is looming up in the future, unless the inflation can be halted and a close approach to normal conditions had. In political and diplomatic circles in Berlin it is declared by competent observers that crises will recur with greater frequency so long as the inflation grows, and that no "normalcy" can be achieved until the inflation is overcome.

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GREEKS ABANDON PACT REFERENDUM

Lausanne Treaty to Be Ratified by Royal Decree—Turks Seek American Friendship

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 16—The previous Greek plan to ratify the Lausanne treaty through a referendum has been abandoned. The compact is now to be ratified by royal decree, following action by the Angora government.

The Turkish press publishes the Turco-American treaty, emphasizing the fact that by virtue of the agreement the two nations are put on the same footing. Ilari, comparing the two peoples, finds close similarities between their characters and political destiny and deems it necessary to cultivate American friendship. It condemns the former policy of America in sending Turkey Jewish representatives and missionaries who caused considerable damage to Turkish prestige by propaganda and complains that Americans are too slow in getting authentic information about the Turks.

Vatan, in giving a historical survey of the intercourse between the two powers, manifests satisfaction that the relations are to restart on the basis of a treaty of modernism.

The hinderance to foreigners traveling to and through Turkey has been removed.

The Turkish press dwells on Angora's difficult financial situation and urges the Government to lay out projects for its amelioration. Paper currency is undergoing considerable depreciation, prices are continually going up and are causing intense discontent among state functionaires, whose salaries are very small.

Deportees' Evacuation Begins

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16—The Greek Government begins the evacuation of 20,000 deportees today. Ships are in the Bosporus and all preparations have been completed, but the Turkish authorities are attempting to delay the embarkation of 7000 refugees at Selimieh barracks.

Threats have been made to collect import taxes on refugee supplies for the past three years. Turkish customs officials invaded the Near East Relief warehouses to collect the duty on all flour, milk and medicines. Welfare organizations' appeals proved useless.

GERMAN WORKERS STRIKE

HAMBURG, Aug. 16—All industries here are tied up completely by a strike of workingmen.

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ELEVATED HEARING ADJOURNED; FINAL ARGUMENTS ON MONDAY

Mr. Dana, General Manager, Outlines $20,000,000 Building Program; $10,000,000 Expected From Earnings

Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was the final witness in the arbitration on the question of the amount of wages the road's employees are to receive next year. George L. Mayberry, neutral arbitrator, along with Charles W. Mulcahy, for the company, and James H. Vahey for the employees, witnessed the operation of a one-man car from the Adams Street, Dorchester, car barns, early this morning. This done, the arbitrators hurried to the State House, where all the evidence was in at 11:30 and adjournment taken until next Monday morning for the final arguments of counsel.

Mr. Dana told Mr. Vahey that the road was in better physical condition than it had ever been in his knowledge, and he said that if the public trustees continued to spend money the property would "be vastly improved in five years from now" when public control ceases and the road goes back to its owners if the State does not buy it.

Asked as to the money to be set aside for depreciation by the trustees, Mr. Dana said that he did not know what would be set aside in the next five years, that the trustees "at the inventory on Dec. 31 of each year figure what the depreciation fund should be."

New Car Barns Needed

The witness said that the building of more tracks and new stations will depend upon what new capital the trustees can obtain. He said a $20,000,000 program, $10,000,000 of which is to come out of the earnings, is planned now, while the other $10,000,000 will come from bonds. He said the road needed new car barns and several other large units. Three carhouses have been rebuilt under the public management.

The general manager said that while business is good it has been falling off some, but still is somewhat higher than it was in 1921, the low year for passenger hauling.

How the men are protected under the workmen's compensation act and through a mutual insurance company, the general manager explained at length. He said the men receive the usual maximum of $16 a week during any disability caused while at their work.

The Boston Elevated employees received $88,275 in pensions last year, the general manager stated. He said that an employee whose average annual wages for 10 years has been $1000 would receive $31.25 a month as a pension. The pension varies with the wages and the term of service. He did not know the highest pension paid to any man in the productive class, including the group of employees whose wages are being arbitrated.

Free Insurance Issue

Mr. Vahey stated that the carmen and other employes and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system receive free insurance in the form of group insurance, which does not require the men to pass a physical examination, and asked if the Elevated company provides group insurance for its employees. Mr. Dana said it does not. The witness later testified that towermen employed by the Elevated receive one day off in 15.

John Bicknell of 28 Sydney Street, Somerville, who has worked for the company for 14 years as conductor and a brief period in 1916 in the timetable department, testified for the carmen. He said he has been working for a long time on the problem of making 25 per cent of the runs "straight" runs, without a break during the day except a layoff of half an hour, and also worked on a new schedule to get a shorter workday for the men on Sundays and holidays, the latter proposition being one of the questions for arbitration.

Mr. Bicknell's work was confined to the Everett station, he said, which was typical, he claimed. The company's schedule requires 61 men to make the runs, he said, and 80 men altogether, including specials and "cover" men. Mr. Bicknell said he rearranged the runs so that 25 per cent of them, at least, could be made within eight hours, with a half hour lay-off. The company has none, now, at the station, he said. The change would not involve a change in the number of men at the station, he said.

Six-Hour Day Problem

To get a six-hour workday at the same station on Sundays and holidays, he said, would require 61 men, as against the 48 men now employed at the station by the company on such days, but it would still leave 19 men excused, and would not require the taking of new men, he explained. Applying the same scheme all over the system, the witness testified, would mean the calling back of 654 men, and would cost the company about $203,000 additional yearly.

Mr. Vahey put Harold Sturgis, statistician for the carmen on the stand again, in an effort to discredit an exhibit put in by Prof. Albert S. Ritchie, expert for the company, relating to an investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1918, covering the cost of living among 161 families in Boston, varying from $900 to $1200. Mr. Sturgis gave it as his opinion that the exhibit "was used in a way that it was not intended to be used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics." The figure $900, he said, could not be taken as the average cost of living, or as a typical cost of living, although it was the actual cost of living for these families. No inquiry was made as to how they were living.

Question of Actual Earnings

Mr. Vahey then sought to question the witness concerning the testimony of Mr. Dana for the Elevated yesterday as to the actual earnings of the men at various stations for the first six months of 1923, remarking that the men's earnings were far higher than the living costs which figured in the United States Bureau's investigation.

Peter J. Murphy, a member of the carmen's union agreement committee for the past three years, testified as to the circumstances of the acceptance of a wage reduction by the carmen last year. He said that the men were watching the fight being made by the carmen on the Eastern Massachusetts system for arbitration, in May 1921, and felt that the Eastern Massachusetts carmen might be forced to strike and that the trustees of that company appeared to be trying to destroy the men's organization. The Elevated men were concerned about holding together in readiness to go to the assistance of the carmen on the Eastern Massachusetts line, and therefore agreed to a reduction without arbitration. The trustees proposed a 16 per cent reduction, he said, and a reduction of 2 cents an hour each six months was finally agreed upon.

Mr. Mulcahy read a newspaper report of the carmen's meeting agreeing to the reduction, and said they agreed unanimously. Mr. Murphy denied this and said that many were opposed to accepting the reduction, but a majority prevailed. The testimony of Mr. Murphy was corroborated by John J. Cronin. Both are on the present and former agreement committee.

Four-Cent Rise Refused

Mr. Dana, who was a witness nearly all of the afternoon session yesterday, told Mr. Vahey that the public trustees thought that the car men should receive higher wages and had offered them four cents an hour more which the men had refused. He said he believed in men having one day off in seven if it could be arranged. But he insisted that he was right when he said that fares might have to be raised to pay any large increase in wages.

The general manager said that one-man cars are now operated for 29,211 miles daily. The total daily mileage of Elevated cars is 149,121. Last August it was 139,553.

James F. Maloney, a clerk in the Boston Fire Department, testified that firemen get from $1400 to $1800 a year with 122 days off. Mr. Vahey claimed that this was pay at the rate of $7.86 a day, but Mr. Mulcahy insisted that for eight hours the rate was but $2.62.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. SLEMP HELD CANNY POLITICAL MOVE

Mr. Coolidge's "Right-Hand Man" Is a Republican Satisfactory to the Democratic South

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Not a "man of mystery," but a man of surprises, is President Coolidge. And of all surprises to date, his appointment of C. Bascom Slemp as his secretary is incomparably the greatest. Politicians throughout the Union are discussing it and diagnozing it. Hardly anyone fails to brand the selection of Mr. Slemp as an act of consummate political sagacity. It strikes most observers as almost a stroke of genius. Abolitionist Massachusetts and slave-holding Virginia shaking hands across the chasm of the years—it is a spectacle which would have startled Cabots and the Lees of yesteryear.

Mr. Slemp is an uncommon southerner because he is a Republican. He is not a "turn-coat Republican," as the sons of Dixie are prone to call southern whites who, they hold, should be Democrats. Mr. Coolidge's secretary is Republican to the marrow as were his fathers before him. They were for the Union at the time of the Civil War. There is not a "carpet-bagging" fiber in their lineage. They spring from soil, in the southwest of Virginia, that has never been leavened by alien immigration. It is Anglo-Saxon land, undefiled. The late Walter Hines Page, himself a southron, called such people "our contemporary ancestors."

Will Please the South

It is for all of these reasons that Mr. Slemp's selection to sit at the elbow of Calvin Coolidge will evoke satisfaction nowhere more than in the south. Dixie, this writer is informed in an authoritative quarter, will recognize the appointment as a tribute to the whole region that lies south of Mason and Dixon's line. The President might have searched it through and through without finding another man, even a Democrat, more agreeable to the cotton belt and all points south and west. Mr. Slemp's last election to the House of Representatives from the Ninth District of Virginia was unopposed. That was a tribute that tells the whole story. That particular corner of the Old Dominion happens to be incorrigibly Republican, settled, as it is, with old Pennsylvania stock, but it loves the Slemps because they are Virginian through and through.

Mr. Slemp is a millionaire. He had a far-seeing father, who had more acres than most of his neighbors and bought more. Beneath those hillsides were boundless stores of iron and coal, the latter of the bituminous grade and of the best "steaming" kind, besides being ridiculously easy to work, compared with coal requiring deep shafts before it can be tapped. The elder Mr. Slemp amassed a fortune, and the present Mr. Slemp augmented it. The father won great political honors, and the son fell heir likewise to them.

President Coolidge's right-hand man is not only a graduate, but once was a trustee, of Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. To be one of the rulers of "V. M. I." is an honor in the south, unmatched by anything kindred in the north. Mr. Slemp became a trustee of the institute by the grace of appointment from a Democratic Governor, in itself a tribute to the high esteem in which he is held, despite his unorthodox politics.

"Political Appointment"

Unusual interest attaches to the extreme southwest of Virginia out of which Mr. Slemp's old congressional district is carved. It is adjacent to, and is ethnological, mineral and general respects, akin to West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Every once in a while there is a project to carve a new state out of the four commonwealths involved and call it "Southwest Virginia." In every essential it is distinctive territory. The Episcopal Church considers it so "apart" from the rest of Virginia that it maintains a special diocese there.

Even its lowliest residents speak Chaucerian English of monosyllables. They will tell a stranger that so-and-so lives "over yon mountain." In one of the counties of Mr. Slemp's former constituency there is not a single resident of non-Anglo-Saxon pedigree. Probably no other county in the United States can tell such a story. The south is proud of its relatively "pure" American white stock. Mr. Slemp's bailiwick typifies it in uncommon degree.

Thus the appointment of a presidential secretary assumes an importance never before associated with the office. It is manifestly political in intent. Grover Cleveland's "Dan" Lamont was a personal comrade. President Roosevelt's "Billy" Loeb was a crony. Warren Harding's George Christian was a friend and "buddie" of years' standing. C. Bascom Slemp has a mission none of his predecessors at the foot of the throne ever was intrusted with. He is to mobilize the southland for his chief, with an eye to Calvin Coolidge's future. Mr. Slemp's first task will be to corral "Coolidge delegations" for the Republican national convention of 1924. His assignment after that will be to drive a Republican wedge through the "solid south." Tennessee showed in 1920 that the trick is not quite impossible.

Will this Republican son of Dixie, esteemed even throughout the Democratic southland, be able to duplicate the feat, not only in Tennessee, but in many regions where the names of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are acclaimed? The canny New Englander, who now occupies the seat so often filled by Virginia, "the mother of presidents," unquestionably cherishes high hopes of Mr. Slemp's ability in the direction mentioned. His maneuvers are certain to be watched with abiding interest from the moment he takes office in September. If the miracle can be wrought by any man, Mr. Coolidge's friends are confident that the "hereditary southern Republican," chosen for the task, "can deliver the goods."

DRY LAW CASES QUICKLY HANDLED

California Cites Elimination of Commissioners' Hearings

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Staff Correspondence)—Elimination of commissioners' hearings has established a new code of procedure for efficient, quick enforcement of the Volstead Law in California and other states, says John T. Williams, United States Attorney of San Francisco and northern California, in his annual report to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, Washington.

The sole duty required of United States Commissioners for San Francisco and Alameda counties now is to take bail for the appearance of defendants before the District Court. Under this system defendants appear in the district court for arraignment two days after their arrests, writes Mr. Williams. If they enter pleas of guilty, the cases are immediately disposed of. If they do not so plead, their cases are set down for trial not to exceed two weeks from date of arraignment. Under the old system bootleggers and lawbreakers relied upon a delay of at least 30 days.

"The condition in prohibition matters in this district is such that the great majority of defendants plead guilty rather than go to trial," says Mr. Williams. "Prohibition can be enforced. But there must be quick action and intelligent procedure. For instance we collaborate with the Real Estate Board by submitting daily lists showing every location in San Francisco where a violation of the Volstead Act had occurred to date and the name of the offender. But we do not depend entirely on this board. Follow-up letters to landlords, private individuals, a record of 240 abatement cases with judgment obtained in every case and direct co-operation with property owners have given prohibition enforcement effective vitality."

EL PASO MAYOR SETS VACCINATION HEARING

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 16 (Special)—Mayor R. M. Dudley announced yesterday that the final hearing on the proposed ordinance making vaccination of children compulsory would be given next Thursday, after which the new City Council will take a vote and dispose of the measure.

There is an amendment pending to remove the compulsory feature of the proposed ordinance in the case of children whose parents object.

LECOINTE EQUALS ALTITUDE RECORD

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Sadt Lecointe, the French airman, equaled the American altitude record for airplanes, when on Aug. 8 he reached an altitude of 10,518 meters, it was officially stated by the Aero Club of France.

Lecointe's altitude of 10,518 meters works out to 34,509.47 feet, or virtually the same as the record made by Lieut. J. Macready on Sept. 28, 1921.

OFFICIALS FAVOR GEDDES PROPOSAL

Labor Department Approves Examination of Prospective Emigrants in Homelands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Department of Labor officials today read with satisfaction the recommendation of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, that an arrangement be made, whereby American authorities would finally approve or disapprove prospective emigrants to the United States in their homelands.

The proposal of the British representative, contained in a report filed with Marquess Curzon, the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, based on the Ambassador's visit to Ellis Island, was one of 12 suggestions offered for the improvement of conditions said to exist at this gateway into the United States for European emigrants.

E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his department had been endeavoring for many years to effect an agreement with overseas countries that would enable American authorities to examine would-be emigrants in their homelands, but that every time the subject has been broached vigorous opposition had come from the foreign countries.

Foreign Governments Protest

"We are glad to learn that Sir Auckland favors the selection abroad," said Mr. Henning, "and we hope that his Government will take a similar view. Every time we propose this method of handling emigrants, foreign governments protest that it is an invasion of their sovereignty.

"A bill was introduced in the closing days of the last Congress to require all prospective emigrants to America to answer a long questionnaire furnished by the American vice consuls abroad. Undoubtedly this measure will be pressed in the next session of Congress. The Department of Labor is considering recommending such legislation."

Mr. Henning defended Ellis Island against the criticism made by Sir Auckland, and he said that most of the things the Ambassador had recommended should be put into effect had already been accomplished.

"He says that the quarters for the immigrants are unclean and refers to 'greasy dirt,' which he declares is weeks or perhaps months old. This is not true. The floors are thoroughly scrubbed daily, and so much, in fact, that the paint in places has been scrubbed away. Perhaps Sir Auckland mistook paint in corners, where it would be difficult to scrub it away, for accumulated dirt."

Crux of Problem

In his report to Lord Curzon, a copy of which has been received by the American Department of Labor, the Ambassador contends that the crux of the problem at Ellis Island concerns those temporarily detained, while awaiting action on their appeals for admission, or in waiting their turns for examination.

"As a matter of fact," Sir Auckland asserts, "what Ellis Island needs, in my judgment, is to be relieved of the presence of about one-half of the people who are poured into it."

Mr. Henning said he agreed that too many would-be immigrants are unloaded at a time at the island, and efforts were being made to have steamship companies keep aboard their vessels prospective immigrants, until the authorities at the island were ready to handle them.

As to delay in action on appeals, Mr. Henning responded that every effort is made to expedite cases. He said: "Lawyers, relatives, politicians and prospective immigrantss complain that we are too speedy in acting on appeals for admission in cases where the appellant is plainly over the quota. In such cases we have no alternative but to reject the appeal, as the law fixes the limit and not us."

Most Papers Agree Britain Justified in Its Complaints

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The British Government has been justified in making complaints on behalf of many Englishmen against the conditions at Ellis Island in the opinion of most of the afternoon newspapers, which comment today on Sir Auckland Geddes' report of his visit to the New York immigration station.

The Star, admitting the difficulties of handling large mixed crowds, says no excuse can suffice for accommodations so dirty and in some cases so foul that only a Government paper would be allowed to print the details.

"Clean immigrants and dirty ones, gentle and coarse, honest and criminal, are crowded together in circumstances extremely odious to the better kind," says the Star. "These things occur under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. They are to thousands the first taste of that freedom which is the boast of 'God's own country.' What a pity that America's moral lectures to the naughty effete of old Europe have to cross such a dirty doorstep."

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks Sir Auckland is not the man to say a single harsh word against American institutions which could be avoided, adding that Americans who read his criticism of Ellis Island will realize that he condemned nothing that is not revolting to the instincts of civilized men.

"The Americans are great organizers," the newspaper adds, "and the immigrant cages at Ellis Island are in some respects as wonderfully organized as the Chicago stockyards. The defect of the system is that it brings human beings together like cattle, ignoring the infinite gulf that separates degradation from decency."

The editorial complains that self-respecting Englishmen are herded with the lowest classes of other countries. Pointing out that Sir Auckland urges that the admissibility of every individual should be settled before he leaves his native country, the paper adds:

"It is simply playing with human misery, when an American consul grants a visa to a would-be immigrant and simultaneously writes to his Government, recommending that he should not be admitted."

Criticism Considered Unjustified

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Although refusing to comment directly on the charges made by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in a report published in London yesterday assailing conditions at Ellis Island, Robert C. Tod, former Commissioner of Immigration, arriving from Italy on the President Wilson, today intimated that he considered Sir Auckland's criticisms in the main unjustified.

PULPWOOD BAN HELD UNLIKELY

Would Act as Boomerang to Canada, Washington Believes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—There is very little danger that the Canadian Government will use against American paper interests the club put into its hand by the recent law authorizing an embargo on Dominion pulpwood. After several weeks of watchful waiting, during which time State Department officials have indicated intentions to take up the matter officially, Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, has reached this conclusion.

When the Canadian pulpwood embargo act was passed by the Parliament, Government officials were fully cognizant of the danger threatening the American paper and newsprint industry, if the Canadian Government should see fit to invoke the embargo, ostensibly in the cause of "conservation of natural resources." American consuls stationed in Canada were cautioned to watch the pulpwood situation, and the State Department let it be known that it would regard an embargo on pulpwood as an "unfriendly act." To those in close touch with the situation, however, it now appears that the embargo power is not be invoked by the Canadian Government.

The reason for this, according to Mr. Marvin, is the realization on the part of Canadian officials that, although the embargo would aid the Canadian paper industry at the expense of American competitive interests, it might in the end prove a boomerang.

ROAD CONTRACTS AWARDED

Contracts for highway construction in five parts of Massachusetts were awarded by the Department of Public Works yesterday at the State House. They were for 4¼ miles, awarded to Joseph McCormick, East Providence, for $165,912.85; Dudley Carlo Bianchi & Co., Framingham, $20,940.46; Webster, Hassam Paving Company, Worcester, $24,462.70; Yarmouth, William A. Jones and H. L. Thomas, $26,185.50; Harvard, Ralph E. Bull, Fitchburg, $14,246.60. Bids will be opened next Tuesday for road construction in Hingham, Gay Head, Bourne, Wheatley, Grafton and Braintree.

BOLL WEEVIL DEFEAT FORECAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—"Adequate control" of the boll weevil, the small insect whose ravages have cut in half the cotton crop of the southern states and have caused an economic revolution in that section, will become possible within three years if the support now being given to exterminatory measures is continued, declared Col. Harvie Jordan, president of the American Cotton Association, speaking here before members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

ADVERTISING EXPOSITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—An exposition demonstrating the workings of every phase of advertising, including origination, designing, preparation of copy, illustration, printing and a display of all forms of business publicity will be staged here by the Advertising Club of New York. The exhibition will open in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Nov. 12, and will continue for a week.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Aug. 16

MR. RIBAR, head of the Jugoslav delegation, and Mr. Antoniev, Jugoslav Minister to Rome, are conferring with Nikolai Pashitch and Mr. Ninchitch on the negotiations for the Fiume settlement. No agreement has been reached, but it is reported that the Italians submitted a new proposal, which would temporarily settle the Fiume dispute. The Government of the Free State of Fiume would be entrusted to the Fiume Joint Commission for a period of one year, until the whole problem of Fiume was definitely settled. It is extremely doubtful whether the Jugoslavs will accept the new proposal, which indefinitely postpones the cession of Port Baros to Jugoslavia.

The four German deputies for the Upper Adige, Count Frederick von Toggenburg (who was Austrian Minister of the Interior during the war), Edward Reuth-Nikolussi, Joseph Tinzl and William Walter have addressed a memorandum to Signor Mussolini complaining that the recent administrative regulations which the Government has put into force in the new province tend to destroy the German character of the population. The memorandum begins with an open declaration made by the German representatives who clearly state that they do not expect to change the policy of the Italian Government, but that they feel it their duty to give an exact description of the present conditions of their province. The German deputies after recalling the strategic reasons for which the Upper Adige, inhabited entirely by a German population, was annexed to Italy by the Treaty of Saint Germain, and recalling the promises made in the Italian Parliament on Sept. 27, 1919, by Senator Tommaso Tittoni, who was at the time Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, finally, the solemn declarations made by the King of Italy in his speech from the throne when he inaugurated Parliament on Dec. 1, 1919—complain that the policy of the Fascist Government toward the German population of the Upper Adige is in contrast with the lenient policy followed by previous governments.

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The authors of the memorandum have summarized their complaints under seven principal heads: (1) The language question is dominant over all other problems. The laws and regulations issued by the Central Government's representatives in the province are written in the Italian language and are rarely provided with a German translation with the result that the inhabitants are unable to understand the said regulations. (2) The right of meeting is strictly limited and only purely educative lectures, entirely unpolitical, are allowed. (3) In the general census held since the annexation of the Upper Adige to Italy there has been a great confusion of nationalities. (4) Contrary to formal assurances German schools enjoy very little liberty, while the German schtols in seven German communes are threatened with suppression. (5) The forced change of place-names also affects local traditions and injures international business interests. (6) The transference of the German judicial district of Egna (Neumarkt) to the purely Italian sub-prefecture of Cavalese. (7) The systematic and general suppression of historic traditions, including the change of the name of the province from Tyrol to Upper Adige, the former designation being only reserved for a small village and a castle near Meran.

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Signor D'Amelio, the Italian delegate on the Reparations Commission, states that in spite of the actual conditions and difficulties in the Ruhr valley, Italy has continued to receive regularly its share of reparations in kind. The German Government and the Franco-Belgian military authorities, he affirms, facilitate with the utmost goodwill the deliveries due to Italy. "In the first six months of this year," he says, "we have already had a notable amount of goods delivered to us, and it is expected that by the end of the year Italy will have received a much larger quantity than that obtained in 1922. It may be said that Italy today is the only country receiving reparations. Belgium and France receive nothing, and the seizure of coal mines does not suffice to cover the expenses incurred by the military occupation. Great Britain limits herself to the application of the Recovery Act." Signor D'Amelio concluded by declaring that this result is largely due to Italy's just application of the peace treaties. "We look on reparations merely from an economic standpoint, and it is on these lines that the Italian Foreign Minister has worked throughout the difficult diplomatic negotiations which preceded the Ruhr occupation."

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Signor Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, has announced that his new opera, "Turandot," is almost complete, and he expects to see it performed at the Scala Theater of Milan during the next season, and immediately after at the New York Metropolitan Opera. The libretto of the new opera, written by Renato Simoni, the dramatic critic of the Corriere della Sera, and Giuseppe Adami, is based on one of the theatrical fairy tales of Count Carlo Gozzi, who lived in the eighteenth century at the time of the famous Italian playwright, Carlo Goldoni. It reproduces in a very genial form the tale of Turandot, which had already inspired Goethe and Schiller. Turandot is the beautiful daughter of a Chinese Emperor, and she promises to marry the knight who is able to solve three enigmas she proposes. If the unfortunate wooer does not succeed in his trail, he is doomed to capital punishment. Calaf, son of the King of Astrachan, solves the enigmas and marries Turandot. Among the characters of the play are some of the most popular Italian masks of the eighteenth century, such as Brighella, Pantalone, and Tartaglia.

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Now and then some anecdote of the past life of the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, is brought to light. Many of the inhabitants of the sleepy little town of Gualtiere, in Reggio Emilia, still remember how 20 years ago Signor Mussolini taught in a Government school in a near village with a salary of 700 lire a year. It was his habit after the day's work to take up his gun and in the company of any peasant or workman he happened to meet to go in search of game. Who could have then imagined that the young schoolmaster would one day hold the destinies of Italy in his hands! On one occasion it is recalled that he surprised the people of Gualtiere by his wonderful oratorical powers. One June day there was to be a commemoration to Garibaldi, and the official orator failing to make his appearance someone thought of Signor Mussolini. He accepted the invitation with cheerful readiness and, with his coat over his arm, mounted the platform as if it was a daily custom. The effect of his speech was evident among his listeners. He spoke of the Italian hero with sincere enthusiasm, and drew a vivid picture of the poor conditions of Italy as it was then with the great and strong kingdom dreamed of by the Italian patriots who had fought for its independence.

FILM CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—With the approval of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, the film industry is to conduct a campaign to demonstrate the civic usefulness of the screen and to offset recent criticism of its artistic standards. The campaign will open on Aug. 26 in 10 cities, comprising New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Kansas City, Seattle, Minneapolis, Atlanta and Dallas. It will last a month, and photoplay companies will show features of the early cinema period and pictures ready for release this season, by way of illustrating advances made in production.

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ISOLATION POLICY IN AMERICA BLAMED FOR EUROPEAN CRISIS

Leaders at Politics Institute Join General Allen on Common Ground of Deriding "Aloofness"

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16 (Staff Correspondence) — "Regardless of the political reasons that brought about America's action or nonaction, the fact remains that the present European impasse could not have happened had the United States participated in winning the peace. Europe has implored our aid but we have remained adamant. Our participation could not be considered as injecting ourselves into European affairs, but as answering a call of distress." These were the declarations of General Henry T. Allen, for four years Commander-in-Chief of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine, before the Institute of Politics this afternoon.

From an American viewpoint he presented in detail the present situation in Europe. His conclusions, based on an extended and intimate study of European post-war history left no doubt but that the responibility for allowing conditions to drift back into disorder, when settlement was within grasp, must rest upon the United States more than any other power. This, in fact, is the common point at which the most significant conclusions of the speakers before the Institute converge.

Marked Convergence

Since the serious Franco-British-German developments of the last few days, this convergence has become even more marked. Philip H. Kerr of London, in his round table on world problems yesterday morning, asserted that the knowledge of America's withdrawal from Europe cast a gloom over the nations which had relied as much on American help in reconstruction as on American participation in the war itself. Sir Edward Grigg, speaking last night, declared:

You must understand, therefore, that the decision of the American people to fall out of the ranks and to refuse their signature to the settlement profoundly weakened the moral forces and the moral sanction behind the treaty.

Why has the Reparations Commission worked with such little success? The balance of this machinery was entirely destroyed when the United States decided not to ratify the treaty of peace. I am not criticizing the American Nation for that decision. It was for them to take or leave the treaty as they thought fit. But the historical fact remains that their absence as members of the Reparations Commission profoundly altered its composition; from the very outset weakened its judicial capacity, and ultimately led to its failure in its task.

The reductio ad absurdum of the position created by America's withdrawal is fuly apparent now when France as chairman has a casting vote which enables itself and Belgium to override Great Britain and Italy in any point which can be carried by a majority vote.

Isolation Policy Assailed

Count Harry Kessler and Canon Ernest Dimnet, the German and French lecturers here, have expressed similar convictions regarding the serious responsibility which rests upon the United States because of withdrawal from Europe. And Dr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, who is addressing the institute on Latin-American conditions, has derided American isolation as a political expedient dictated by commercial interests. These, however, present the point of view of other nations than the United States. General Allen, in his address this afternoon, speaking as an American, placed himself alongside the foreign advocates of American participation. He said:

My long sojourn in Europe, during which I was thrown in contact with representative men of different nationalities, furnished ample evidence of the influence the United States exercises abroad and of the yet greater power it must wield in the coming years. Our representatives on the Reparations Commission, at Constantinople, at Lausanne and other conferences, whether official or unofficial, always have been consulted courteously and have exercised a broad, wholesome influence.

The day following the close of the Supreme Council, I was sitting at luncheon next to M. Briand, who stated:

"Your country lost a fine opportunity yesterday of doing a great deed for the welfare of Europe and perhaps of the world. Had you merely indicated by pencil on the map of Silesia the line of demarcation between the German and Polish interests it would have been gladly accepted by all."

Rôle of Arbiter

"But, Mr. President, our country would feel that in giving advice it must accept responsibility, and in the end we would find ourselves entangled in European affairs," I said. He quickly replied, "Not at all. Your country's prestige is so great that its agent would have been acting simply in the rôle of a judge or arbiter making a decision. That would have been all."

Possibly he was right. We have moved from the position of a colonial people, producing and exporting raw materials and developing our territory to that of the dominant manufacturing nation. The world's economic center of gravity falls within our boundaries. With this our political progress and prestige have undergone a corresponding change. Because of this change destiny demands our participation in conferences affecting world welfare.

It has been estimated that one-half the population of the United States is engaged in lines of production absolutely dependent upon foreign markets for surplus production. Europe has always been our best market. It therefore follows that this great economic struggle is seriously interfering with our business relations and prosperity. A humane phase must appeal to all of us. At the present time the salaried and professional classes of a large part of Central Europe are unable to furnish such sustenance for themselves as is compatible with a normal living, nor are they able to purchase a modicum of meat for their growing children. In our much vaunted aloofness from Europe, where changes are impending that may wreck western civilization, we seem to say that it is not our affair, and salve our conscience with that thought.

America's Duty to Civilization

To say that we must await an opening is to approve Nero's course when his capital was passing; to say that no solution is possible is to discredit our prestige and ingenuity; to say that it is not our affair is not entirely true, and such a statement forfeits the rights of the war partner who helped save for certain European countries the sovereignties they now enjoy.

Counsel by us at the present time should not only be acceptable to our war associates and recent enemy, but it is a duty that we owe to ourselves and our cherished civilization.

The American people are not so sordid as to think solely subjectively, even were that not the index of shortsightedness. They are interested in seeing the welfare of mankind placed on an ever higher plane. It is necessary to bring about an end to one of the greatest catacylsms which Europe has known in modern times, and one which portends great harm to the world.

A solution is possible and should be made. Our country risks less in "European entanglements" by initiating this solution than by waiting for an opening, with the ever increasing danger and misery in the delay.

However strong may be the demands of party exigencies, there comes a time when statesmanship and public welfare demand first consideration. Such a moment has arrived. Not to believe that the people of this country want European civilization safeguarded at almost any cost, is a reflection on their high moral intelligence. This is not a time when welfare should take precedence over the very serious demands made by a national and world welfare.

Poincaré Policy Assailed

Sir Edward Grigg, speaking last night before the Institute of Politics, laid squarely before the door of M. Poincaré's policy in the Ruhr the responsibility for returning to chevalism in Europe. "Great Britain," he maintained, "stands by ready now—as at Versailles—to back just demands for reparations and to offer guarantees of security. But never will Great Britain lend support to the present policy of France which, while achieving neither of those ends, is writing with pointed steel one of the blackest pages of European history." He added:

It was not with cold calculation or the adjusting of delicate moral balances that England and the British Empire sprang to arms nine years ago this month. An instinct for right was roused within us when Germany's first hordes advanced across the Belgian border. It was a moral issue.

Today, in like manenr, the issue has become a moral one. Britain has great issues at stake, as Britain had great issues at stake in 1914. But more than that there is a fundamental at stake and for that fundamental Great Britain is prepared to stand, alone if need be, that the hope born of the peace for a better world may not wholly perish from the earth.

Through the history of the post-war years and the series of conferences which characterized them, Sir Edward traced the British policy, and, in like fashion, the thread of French design which, "in every web has served to enmesh with greater hopelessness each different plan for peace." He declared:

France believed in knocking Germany about. We believed in getting it on its feet again.

German Motives Upheld

We were as indignant as the French at the German failures to pay but we attributed them rather to inefficiency than to dishonesty, and we saw no hope of setting them right by the French method of cure. Payment could not be made by Germany in terms of the capital wealth upon German soil. It had to be made in some form which could be converted into foreign currency. How could this be done unless Germany's own currency was stabilized? How could its currency be stabilized without financial reform? How could financial reform be carried out except by a strong German Government? We therefore became more thoroughly convinced that they must have time and assistance in re-establishing the whole political and economic structure.

It was impossible, as Mr. Lloyd George observed, to get beefsteak and butter from the same cow. You could either slaughter the cow or milk it. You could not do both at once. The French would not accept this logic. Their insistence on immediate payments grew greater as German capacity to pay grew less.

Sir Edward here reviewed the events culminating in the failure of the Cannes Conference and to the successive failures at Genoa and London. He said:

It is worth remembering now that Mr. Bonar Law's Government came in pledged to co-operation with France, if that were reasonably possible. Parliament met just before Christmas, and immediately after Christmas a conference was held in Paris on the German question. It was, I think, the fifteenth of the series, and it also failed.

"Germany Is Harmless"

Turning to the matter of French security, Sir Edward said that Germany was completely harmless in a military sense, and cited as a proof the failure to resist the occupation of the Ruhr. He reviewed the steps taken for security, such as the provisions for demilitarization of the left bank of the Rhine and the unsuccessful treaties guaranting the security of France. In conclusion he declared:

The 18 months since the Cannes and Genoa Conferences were like so many forks in a mountain trail. At each fork the fundamental question arose whether the old continental practices would descend again or whether a new effort would be made to base peace on something better than power of armed over disarmed nations.

France stood for the continental theory at Genoa and Germany did the same at Rapallo. Now with France on the Ruhr the turning point is reached. Conditions of the original occupation were, in the British view, against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and worse has followed since as Belgians and French have violated one clause or another to break resistance.

The Ruhr is under neither the laws of war nor the laws of peace. It is a new arbitrary government imposed by one government on the territory and nationals of another. Britain understands the French exasperation, but looks with dismay on the precedent.

Sir Edward cited the Rumanian invasion of Hungary and said that the clause of the treaty on which the British Government now bases its legal case against France was actually quoted to the Rumanian Government at the time and interpreted in the sense on which the British Government now stands.

To the question what else could France and Belgium do? Sir Edward replied, "What do France and Belgium want?" He added:

They will obtain neither reparations nor security by their present course. Germany can pay only with an industrial machine in order and with stabilized currency and finance. If the heart of Germany industry is placed in peonage to France, if German railways are given into foreign control, if the Rhineland is neutralized—all of which might be imposed and maintained by force—volcanic fires are only banked. There is only one result—increasing unrest and an ultimate explosion. It is not an economic, but a moral one.

Mexican and Cuban Issues

"Latin America has its gaze fixed on Mexico and Cuba. At present the United States is regarded with suspicion by most of the peoples between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn. Let the United States mishandle these two situations and that suspicion will be increased. Let it deal openly and in fairness with them and a new confidence in the unselfish and impartial attitude of the United States will arise."

These were the declarations to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, formerly Foreign Minister of the Argentine and its Minister to the United States, and at present lecturing before the Institute of Politics.

Anticipating that recognition of Mexico soon will be urged upon the present Administration at Washington, he declared:

Popular feeling in Latin America runs very high in favor of Mexico. In my own country, Argentina, relations were never better than at present. During the last few weeks our new Ambassador has just been received in Mexico City, and his reception indicates that the attitude of Mexico toward us is favorable. Only a short time ago, also, the entire student body of Mexico's military academy was taken to Buenos Aires on two Mexican cruisers on a voyage of friendship.

Not only is this friendship one of politics and diplomacy, but it is becoming a matter of trade. During the last year trade relations have become much more active between the Argentine and Mexico. Shipping services between the chief ports of the two countries have begun operation and the business they have been able to carry on is indicative of the great development which may foflow.

Two Fundamentals

In regard to America's attitude, Dr. Zeballos is of the very positive opinion that it is based on two fundamentals. He said:

In the first place, there is an almost hopeless ignorance of Latin America—Mexico included—among citizens of the United States. I have here a great pile of leading American newspapers. Do they contain dispatches from my country? Not at all. The press of the United States ignores us and as a result the people of the United States are on unfamiliar ground when they are called upon to form opinions. This ignorance opens the way for the second fundamental which is commercial exploitation.

The Government, perhaps unwittingly, has the interests of great American commercial concerns located in Mexico on its mind whenever the question of recognition arises. So heavily do these commercial concerns weigh in the thinking of the Government that the conditions demanded of Mexico to balance them are almost impossible of fulfillment. Thus, I believe, it is largely because of the influence of the commercial organizations, interested in the resources of Mexico, that the United States has hesitated so long to recognize Mexico.

In regard to Cuba, Dr. Zeballos felt that the United States easily might be in the wrong. He declared:

It looks to me as though the American authorities in Cuba were endeavoring to limit the scope of the Platt amendment, which gave to the Cubans a large degree of independence. If this is the case the peoples of Latin-America who, doubtless, are following the present controversy very closely, inevitably will side with the Cubans. It is right that they should.

Regardless of the efficiency of the United States Department of State in European matters—of which I am not in a position to judge, it is extraordinarily inefficient on Latin-American problems. Before I conclude my lectures here I will propose a total reorganization of the State Department in regard to its handling of relations with South American countries, in the hope that Latin America may be better understood in the United States and the United States regarded with less suspicion in Latin America.

Nothing short of some such change will assure continued friendly relations between these countries whose interests, geographically at least, are so closely intertwined.

French in Ruhr Defended

Defending the position of France in the Ruhr, J. A. M. Sanchez, member of a New York banking firm, declared this morning at a special session of the open conference on World Problems that the publication of the latest Curzon note served only to strengthen the position of M. Poincaré in France, since this makes the issues clearer than before and points the way to the only road over which settlement can be approached, namely, acceptance of French demands.

Conclusions advanced by Prof. William McDougall in the round table on "Race as a Factor in World Politics," tending to show the inherent inferiority of the Negro, were refuted this morning by Dr. Jesse Jones, who paid tribute to the inherent ability of the Negro and insisted that as a basis for the solution of the problem there must arise an increased respect among white peoples for the possibilities of the development of the Negro.

Taking issue with Dr. Jones, Professor McDougall attempted to show that the Negro, wherever intrusted with governmental or economic responsibility to any significant extent failed to succeed, citing particularly the Negro state of Liberia, and the apparent inability of Negroes to compete, economically, with other races.

Dr. Jones, however, who made a first hand study of the situation in Liberia indicated that no nation had ever succeeded without some outside help, but said that there have been no such helpful contacts to any extent to Liberia. Asserting that it was inopportune to attempt to form judgments on the basis of inadequate facts Dr. Jones declared his conviction, from his own study of the experiment in Liberia, that the project will eventually succeed.

Institute Incidentals

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 15

WITH the American State, War and Navy departments each represented by an official delegation at the Institute of Politics, the absence of any representative of the legislative branch of the Government is noticeable. Representations were made by an officer of the Institute to a Senator, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, looking toward the appointment of some sort of a congressional committee to attend this year's session. The Senator, however, replied, "We haven't a sufficient number of informed senators and representatives to comprise a delegation of the size of the others, who could add anything of significance to the studies of the institute."

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Just how much Germany has paid, in territory, in shipping, in industrial products and in cash has been brought out by Count Harry Kessler, German lecturer at the institute. As to territory, 13 per cent, or one-eighth, was cut away from the surface of Germany. This territory, comprising 17,000,000 acres, is equal in size to the whole of Belgium and Holland. In this territory Germany lost 26 per cent of its coal, 74.5 per cent of its iron ore, 68 per cent of its zinc, 20 per cent of its potato crop, 18 per cent of its rye crop, 12 per cent of its wheat crop. In this territory, also, were included 6,500,000 of population, or 10 per cent of the total.

Industrially Germany turned over to the Allies 8000 locomotives, 230,000 railroad cars, and out of a total shipping of 5,710,000 tons surrendered 5,110,000 tons. In addition to this all the Nation's foreign investments amounting, according to Count Kessler, to nearly $3,000,000,000 were appropriated, thus hampering the possibility of rebuilding foreign trade. Lastly, the Nation's overseas possessions were lost, a fact which Count Kessler asserts is a great obstacle to German industry which has depended upon the colonies for raw materials.

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Another alleged solution has been found for one of the World War mysteries. New evidence has been advanced at an institute round table in settlement of the question as to whether the Germans or the Russians, in the bristling days of July, 1914, were the first to mobilize. A member of this round table is said to have been with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin two days before German mobilization. On the afternoon of that day a secretary of the embassy rushed in with a copy of an evening edition of a Berlin paper which declared that German mobilization orders had been issued. Immediately the Russian Ambassador telegraphed to St. Petersburg and on the strength of that telegram Russia's military machine was set in motion toward the German frontiers.

A short time after this message had been dispatched however, the German Foreign Office called the Russian Ambassador to say that the newspaper report was absolutely fallacious—and it appeared later that but 100 copies of this paper had been printed, one of which mysteriously reached the Russian Embassy, but when the Ambassador sent another telegram to St. Petersburg it was delayed eight hours and, in the meantime the Germans had begun counter-mobilization and the war was on.

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Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece at the time of the Peace Conference, maintained for his nation the most elaborate and the most efficient propaganda organization of any country in Europe, according to Prof. William Linn Westermann, Near Eastern expert with the American Commission at Versailles, who leads the round table on the Near East.

This propaganda, according to Professor Westermann, largely accounted for the fact that both British and American representatives on the Near East entered the Peace Conference with pro-Greek sympathies—an attitude which subsequent events considerably modified.

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"We have grounds for hoping that Argentina will be the great American political achievement of the twentieth century," declared Dr. Estanislas S. Zeballos in his lecture before the Institute last night. "And," he added, "may I be permitted to say that it will do something for the well being of the New World and for humanity."

The extent to which interest in European problems overbalances interest in the problems and achievements of Latin America in the United States is reflected at the Institute of Politics. Dr. Zeballos, however, is bringing with him a revelation of the new Latin America—a Latin America much closer, perhaps, politically and economically, to the future of the United States than is Europe.

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Politics gave way to farming for many of the members of the Institute on Monday afternoon who visited at Mount Hope Farm, conducted as an agricultural experiment station by the Rockefeller Foundation. Chickens that lay 270 eggs a year, potato fields that produce 500 pounds to the acre, with occasionally a "hill" weighing 20 pounds, removed for a time the thoughts of diplomatists and statesmen and professors from the study of political intriguing and the seeking after order in the chaos of this post-war world.

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Although contending that Russia will be one of the world's greatest fields for the investment of capital when conditions are stabilized Boris A. Bakhmeteff, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, declared in the Russian round table yesterday that there was no danger of a German economic control over Russia's industries. Such schemes, he pointed out, had been proposed at various times, but they had not met with success. At the present time such a development is out of the question since conditions in Russia, on the whole, appear more favorable than in Germany, he says. The extent of Germany's present trade with Russia was not indicated by Mr. Bakhmeteff, nor did he refer to the great numbers of technically trained Germans who are turning to Russia for other fields of work.

TANGIER DEBATE DELAYED A MONTH

Meetings Were Mere Formality, as All Depended on Ruhr Status

MADRID, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The postponement for a month of discussion of the Tangier question was not unexpected. After the first exchange of views the meetings had become little more than formalities, the fact being quite well appreciated on every hand that these discussions were entirely subordinate to the Ruhr. In case of more pronouncedly independent British and French action in regard to the reparations question, it is regarded as quite conceivable that the Spanish claims might be revived and intensified with the support of England.

There is some comment here upon the efforts of the chief Spanish delegate in London, Señor Lopez Roberts. One report in the French press says that Señor Roberts calls the French pretensions moderate. This is not by any means the view taken here of the French pretensions.

One of the few satisfying items of intelligence received on the subject in Madrid is a semiofficial note from Rome explaining the Italian attitude. It is stated definitely that Italy is entirely in accord with the Anglo-Spanish thesis of the internationalization of Tangier.

SWISS LIKED IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Hans Bernhard, director of Swiss immigration, is on his way to make a tour through western Canada, with a view to recommending further Swiss immigration. Some 650 Swiss settlers have been placed on farms in the west this season. They are desirable settlers, hiring themselves out as farm helpers on their arrival and later securing farms for themselves. Dr. Bernhard will gather data to arrange for financial assistance by the Swiss Government for future settlers.

GERMANS RUINED, DECLARES BRITON

Sir Godfrey Collins Says Middle Class Has Lost All Through Fall of the Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—Sir Godfrey Collins, who served in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Gallipoli during the war and held several important posts at the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions, having returned from the Ruhr, took a grave view of the economic conditions of Germany in an interview given a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The middle class, he says, have been ruined, as an income that meant comparative wealth and comfort before the war is now valued at a few shillings a year. There is a tremendous decline in the purchasing power of the mass of the German people. Any article not made in Germany has risen to a prohibitive price to all but the profiteers. Very few Germans can buy articles of clothing made of cotton or wool. The results of this immense falling off in the purchasing power of Germany is to be seen in the unemployment returns in Lancashire and the north of England. The mark has two values, its external value in the markets of the world, and its internal value.

While at Essen Sir Godfrey discovered that practically nothing was going out of the great Krupp works, and that the Ruhr Valley was under a most drastic blockade.

Sir Godfrey found the lot of the German workingmen as compared with the standard of the British workingman far from enviable. If they had meat once a week they were fortunate; butter was never found on their tables. There was an apalling scarcity of milk, no child over two years of age getting any milk at all.

"The people," explained Sir Godfrey, "live in an atmosphere of fear and suspicion. The battle as I saw it is one between military force and moral force, for the workers are by temperament passivist, and anti-militarist, and will not work at the point of the bayonet."

"All that the workers wanted," he continued, "was peace and quietness to continue their work and live their own lives, and they could not understand why the French should have invaded Germany with an army of tanks and guns, if they did not wish to occupy the country permanently."

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STARS WILL NOW FACE EACH OTHER

British and Americans Drawn in Opposition in Fourth Round of Women's Play

UNITED STATES WOMEN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1887—Miss E. F. Hansell
1888—Miss B. L. Townsend
1889—Miss B. L. Townsend
1890—Miss E. C. Roosevelt
1891—Miss M. E. Cahill
1892—Miss M. E. Cahill
1893—Miss A. M. Terry
1894—Miss H. R. Helwig
1895—Miss J. P. Atkinson
1896—Miss E. H. Moore
1897—Miss J. P. Atkinson
1898—Miss J. P. Atkinson
1899—Miss Marion Jones
1900—Miss Myrtle McAteer
1901—Miss E. H. Moore
1902—Miss Marion Jones
1903—Miss E. H. Moore
1904—Miss May Sutton
1905—Miss E. H. Moore
1906—Miss H. H. Homans
1907—Miss Evelyn Sears
1908—Mrs. Barger-Wallach
1909—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1910—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1911—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss
1912—Miss M. K. Browne
1913—Miss M. K. Browne
1914—Miss M. K. Browne
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman
1920—Mrs. F. I. Mallory
1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory
1922—Mrs. F. I. Mallory

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 16 (Special)—Tennis followers awaiting the time for the meeting between the United States and British women players in the women's championship of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will have their chance in today's matches, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here. All of the favorites have advanced to the fourth round with the exception of Mrs. A. E. Beamish, England, who was forced to default to Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., yesterday.

What is looked upon as the feature match today is that in which Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, Cal., meets Miss Kathleen McKane, ranking woman player of England. The remaining two contests in which British and United States players meet are Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, vs. Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, and Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, vs. Mrs. R. C. Clayton, England.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, defender of the women's singles title, will have an easier opponent than the others when she plays Miss Hooker. The latter is rapidly improving, but she is hardly expected to be able to give the champion much competition.

The doubles contests made considerable progress yesterday and today there are but eight teams for competition, Miss Goss and Mrs. G. W. Wightman easily advanced yesterday, as did the British pair, Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell. Many of those attending are desirous of seeing these two teams meet in the final, as they are rated at present as favorites.

Three of the four English players reached the round before the semifinals yesterday in the singles event, but only one of the doubles teams of the visitors survived the day. Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Clayton falling before the vigorous play of two youthful Americans, Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Beamish, the fourth British contestant, has been much off her game since her arrival, and decided not to attempt further singles competition, while in the doubles, with her partner, Mrs. Clayton, she failed to improve.

All the other internationalists came through with flying colors, each winning in straight sets, while Miss Wills and Miss McKane were especially effective, winning over their opponents by overwhelming scores. Miss Wills defeated Mrs. H. P. Falk, New York, with the loss of only one game, while Miss McKane disposed of Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Boston with the loss of one game in each set. The Wills-Falk match by points:

First Set

Miss Wills	4	4	4	5	4	4	–	2	5—6
Miss Falk	2	1	0	3	1	2	–	9	0

Second Set

Miss Wills	4	3	4	8	4	4	4	–	31—6
Miss Falk	1	5	0	6	0	0	1	–	13—1

Mrs. Mallory had Miss Mayme MacDonald, the Seattle girl who captured the United States clay court title, for her opponent, and had a hard struggle, only her greater experience and court craft enabling her to dispose of the Pacific northwest title-holder in straight sets. Miss MacDonald has somewhat the same game as the other members of the Pacific coast party, but her chops offered few difficulties to the speed of the title-holder, and Mrs. Mallory, after allowing Miss MacDonald to hold her own until the score was 4—3 against her, exerted herself and ran out the set, though the next game went to deuce. Miss MacDonald then apparently lost her court craft, and the balance of the match was a back-court duel in which Mrs. Mallory was always at home, and forced to play. The score was 6—3, 6—2. The match by points:

First Set

Mrs. Mallory	2	1	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	30—6
Miss MacDonald	4	4	1	4	2	2	3	2	0	22—3

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Mrs. Mallory	4	0	13	3	1
Miss MacDonald	5	0	16	10	0

Second Set

Mrs. Mallory	2	4	6	4	0	4	4	4	–	29—6
Miss MacDonald	5	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	–	16—2

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Mrs. Mallory	9	0	10	1	0
Miss MacDonald	4	1	10	9	1

Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston had ever greater difficulty in disposing of Mrs. B. F. Stenz, New York, who has little except steadiness in her play. Miss Bancroft showed little of the force that placed her ahead of Miss Wills last season, and permitted Mrs. Stenz to take the first set after a protracted battle, in the twentieth game. Then the Boston star did somewhat better, though still far below her old form, and won the next two sets, and the match, 6—2, 6—3, giving her a place in the international play this afternoon, against Mrs. Clayton, who had an easy victory over Miss Agnes Sherwood of the Westchester-Biltmore Club, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mis Goss resumed her old place near the head of the ranking list, by disposing of Mrs. H. G. Lockhorn, formerly Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, number seven on last year's ranking list, in easy fashion, 6—2, 6—2, the latter's activity proving of little avail against the strong overhead play and reach of Miss Goss. This was the first match played in the stadium courts in the afternoon, and was followed by Mrs. Covell and Miss Edith Sigourney, who forced the Englishwomen to the best play she has exhibited so far, before losing by a score of 6—4, 6—1. The match by points:

First Set

Mrs. Covell	4	6	2	0	7	4	1	3	4	4—35—6
Miss Sigourney	2	4	4	4	5	0	4	5	2	2—32—4

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Mrs. Covell	6	1	8	13	1
Miss Sigourney	10	0	9	17	2

Second Set

Miss Sigourney	1	4	2	4	1	2	2	–	16—1
Miss Sigourney	1	4	2	4	1	2	2	–	16—1

	P.	SA.	N.	O.	DF.
Mrs. Covell	5	0	6	3	1
Miss Sigourney	6	0	10	11	2

It was in the doubles that the best play of the day was shown. First Miss Goss and Mrs. Wightman, the international team, came through two rounds with the loss of only one game, defeating in turn Mrs. B. E. Koukel and Miss Dorothy Richardson, 6—1, 6—0, and then disposing of the junior pair from Boston, Miss Anna Fuller and Miss Marguerita Ginn, without the loss of a game. Miss McKane and Mrs. Covell also swept over Mrs. R. S. Green and Miss Marie Wagner decisively, outplaying them both in speed of foot and team play, 6—1, 6—2.

In the case of the victory of Miss Scharman and Miss Baker, it was the Americans that not only outplayed the visitors individually, but actually excelled them in their strongest point, team play. Again and again the two would start for the net as if at a word of command, and after making an opening, first one and then the other would flash a sharp shot that would score a placement. Miss Baker was also very strong on her service.

The local team were slow in getting into action, trailing the English team for the first set, and permitting them to gain a lead in the second. But the balance of the play was all in favor of Miss Scharman and Miss Baker, and they overplayed Mrs. Beamish in particular in a way that gave great promise for the later matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS

SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Mayme MacDonald, Seattle, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. A. E. Beamish, England, by default.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. B. F. Stenz, New York, 9—11, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. R. C. Clayton, England, defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, defeated Mrs. H. P. Falk, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Kathleen McKane, England, defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. H. G. Lockhorn, Mamaroneck, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Mrs. B. E. Koukel, New York, and Miss Dorothy Richardson, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Mrs. H. G. Lockhorn, Mamoraneck, and Mrs. L. G. Morris, New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, and Miss Rosamund Newton, Boston, defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, New York, and Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Mrs. Edward Raymond, New York, defeated Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia, and Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, 8—6, 6—4.

Mrs. B. C. Covell and Miss Kathleen McKane, England, defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Miss Marie Wagner, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Miss Anna Fuller, Worcester, and Miss M. C. Ginn, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. R. M. Leachman, San Francisco, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Edith Moore and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Montclair, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, and Miss Mayme MacDonald, Seattle, defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor and Mrs. J. C. Collingwood, New York, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, and Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. R. C. Clayton and Mrs. A. E. R. Beamish, England, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

French Davis Cup Team of 1923



(Left to Right)—Jacques Brugnon, Pierre Hirsch, Rene Lacoste

FRENCH TEAM IS A COLORFUL ONE

Much Interest in Work of Rene Lacosta, Schoolboy Champion

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass Aug. 16 (Special)—While this year's French Davis Cup lawn tennis team, which is meeting Australia on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here today, tomorrow and Saturday for the right to face the United States in the challenge round at Forest Hills, N. Y., next month, may not be as strong as the one which was defeated by Australia in the semifinal round of the 1923 series on the same courts last year, it is one which is attracting fully as much attention as did the 1922 combination.

France was unfortunate this year, as two of her leading players were unable to make the trip to the United States. This made it necessary to select Jacques Brugnon, Rene Lacoste and Pierre Hirsch, men who have never before been first choices for a Davis Cup team. Brugnon has been in the United States before, but it is the first time the other two have played on American courts.

Lacoste is the player who will be watched the closest, as he is regarded as a coming champion of France. Just now he is the schoolboy champion of that country and today's encounter with J. O. Anderson, the Australian captain, in the first of the singles matches was his first experience in international tennis. Anderson is a seasoned player, and the experience which Locaste will gain from meeting him will be of great value.

Brugnon was drawn to face J. B. Hawkes of Australia in the other singles today, and while the former has been seen on local courts, the question of his being able to defeat the Australian was an open one. France figured that he would have to if the Tri-color were to go into Saturday's singles with a chance to qualify for the challenge round, as it was not expected that Lacoste would be able to win from Anderson.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	37	.654
Cleveland	60	51	.541
St. Louis	54	51	.514
Detroit	52	51	.505
Chicago	51	56	.477
Washington	49	57	.462
Philadelphia	46	61	.430
Boston	43	61	.413

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 8, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 5, Chicago 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland
New York at St. Louis
Washington at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit.

RELIEF PITCHERS HELP

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15—Timely relief work by Alexander Ferguson and H. J. Ehmke, each of whom pitched 1⅓ innings at the close, helped Boston to a victory over Cleveland in the second game of the series.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	8	15	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	16	2

Batteries—Fullerton, Ferguson, Ehmke and DeVormer; Coveleskie, Morton, Bedgood, Smith and O'Neill, Myatt. Winning pitcher—Fullerton. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Umpires—Moriarty, Rowland and Dinneen. Time—2h. 5m.

YANKEE HOME RUNS UNAVAILING

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15—A four-run rally by St. Louis in the fourth inning today offset a pair of home runs by New York batters, and the Browns eventually won the game, 5 to 3.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	x	5	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Shocker and Severeid; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time—1h. 30m.

TIGERS MAKE HITS COUNT

DETROIT, Aug. 15—Detroit was outbatted 10 to 6 by Philadelphia in the second game of the series, but made its hits count to such a degree that a victory was chalked up for the Tigers, 7 to 5.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	x	7	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	10	1

Batteries—Holloway, Johnson, Cole and Bassler; Rommel, Hasty and Perkins, Bruggy. Winning pitcher—Holloway. Losing pitcher—Hasty. Umpires—Ormsby, Connolly and Holmes. Time—1h. 56m.

WASHINGTON AND CHICAGO EVEN

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—After winning the first game in the twelfth inning, 5 to 1, Washington lost the second today despite a ninth-inning rally, 4 to 3.

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Mogridge and Gharrity; Robertson, Thurston and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Robertson. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 19m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	x	4	10	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	1

Batteries—Faber and Graham; Zahniser, Marberry and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Zahniser. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 15m.

PALMER IS STILL LEADING ARCHERS

J. S. Jiles, the 1921 Champion, Moves Up to Second Place—Miss Peirce Leading Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—With W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., still setting the pace for the men and Miss N. L. Peirce of Boston still holding the women's leadership, the tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States advances to the semifinal sessions of shooting today at Washington Park here. With three rounds completed, Palmer enters the second American round today to build up on the margin of 80 points which he secured over his nearest competitor yesterday.

For the first three rounds Palmer recorded 252 hits for 1306 points as compared to 254 hits, 1226 score for J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, who advanced to second place yesterday by two comparatively superior rounds displacing C. E. Dallin of Boston. Jiles topped the field in the second York round yesterday with 97 hits and 393 score.

In adding the York rounds Palmer maintains a commanding lead as to points although he made two less hits than Jiles. The double York marks were Palmer 165 hits, 753 score, as compared to 167 hits and a score of 681 for Jiles. Palmer and Jiles tied at 87 hits in the nearest American round yesterday, but Palmer's score of 553 was eight points better.

Puzzling winds came in gusts into the right cheeks of the archers as they faced the targets yesterday. The scoring was generally low and the hits decreased as the day progressed. It was the big day of the tourney, with the greatest number of arrows for any day on the program being shot. For the endurance of many the pace was too swift. A few topnotchers were able to "stand the gaff," regardless of difficulties.

The most spectacular advance of the day was that of Rudolph Lagai, the Boy Scout champion of Rome, N. Y. He fell down on the first day, placing ninth. Yesterday, however, he rallied, and climbed to fourth place. Dallin, the noted Boston sculptor, slipped down to third with a total of 214 hits and 974 score. Lagai was next with 188 hits and 934 score. Dr. O. L. Hertig of Pittsburgh was fifth with 186 hits and 844 score.

Miss Peirce ran her double National round up to a total of 81 hits and 351 score as compared to Mrs. P. B. Gray, another Bostonian, who marked up 74 hits, 288 score. In the double Columbia round Miss Peirce totaled 160 hits and 594 score as compared to 108 hits for a 406 score for Mrs. Gray.

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND

	Hits	Sc're
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne	87	553
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	87	545
Rudolph Lagai, Rome	83	501
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	81	437
James Nield, Greenfield	82	428
C. E. Dallin, Boston	83	417
S. C. Robinson, Columbus	75	415
E. E. Jones, Evanston	77	389
Spencer Drake, Rome	63	340
A. P. Knight, Rome	71	333
H. L. Walker, Chicago	75	327
Dr. B. L. Rawlins, Chicago	66	298
Fred Leporte, Kansas City	68	286
H. W. Bishop, Chicago	59	257
G. E. Culver, Stevens Point	58	250
S. W. Worthington, Forest Lawn	52	244
R. R. Bennett, Pittsburgh	61	241
Dr. H. L. Lake, Fulton	50	218
S. T. Baker, Chicago	53	213
Richard Ashby, Miami	28	108
H. Rean, Peru	27	108
C. D. Curtis, North Dakota	29	89

SECOND YORK ROUND

J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	97	393
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne	78	346
A. P. Knight, Rome	60	260
S. C. Robinson, Columbus	55	251
C. E. Dallin, Boston	65	241
Rudolph Lagai, Rome	48	228
H. L. Walker, Chicago	48	188
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	47	187
R. R. Bennett, Pittsburgh	45	183
James Nield, Greenfield	52	180
E. E. Jones, Evanston	41	177
Fred Leporte, Kansas City	42	171
Dr. B. L. Rawlins, Chicago	38	170
Dr. H. L. Lake, Fulton	34	142
Spencer Drake, Rome	25	73
H. W. Bishop, Chicago	22	70
S. W. Worthington, Forest Lawn	19	69
G. E. Culver, Stevens Point	13	51
C. D. Curtis, North Dakota	13	49
S. T. Baker, Chicago	13	47
Richard Ashby, Miami	7	21
H. Rean, Peru	6	20

SECOND COLUMBIA ROUND

Miss N. L. Peirce, Boston	59	335
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Boston	55	261
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	48	246
Miss Harriet Case, Chicago	48	226
Miss Priscilla Williams, Chicago	42	190

SECOND NATIONAL ROUND

Miss N. L. Peirce, Boston	37	155
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Boston	35	143
Miss Harriet Case, Chicago	37	131
Miss Priscilla Williams, Chicago	15	79
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	19	61

BRITISH GOLF NOTES

LONDON, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Scotland has a new amateur champion in Thomas Burrell of Troon. It does not look well to read of a champion taking an approximate 81 in his semifinal round, but this is what happened on the old Troon links when Mr. Burrell defeated the former amateur champion, J. L. C. Jenkins. Mr. Burrell is a well-known amateur, having taken the American, R. A. Gardner, to the eighteenth green in 1920 in the British final.

John Ball, who won the British amateur championship as long ago as 1888, recently won the Lubbock Gold Medal at Hoylake for the fourteenth time with a score of 76.

The first woman professional, at any rate as far as is known in the British Empire, has just been appointed in the person of Miss Wingate, who goes with her brother, Syd Wingate, to the Leeds municipal golf course where they will be joint professionals.

That municipal golf is a success in the north of England is testified to by Sheffield. Last year 8660 persons bought shilling tickets in addition to 194 season ticket holders who played 19,819 rounds.

SCOTTISH TENNIS CHAMPIONS

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Scottish lawn tennis championships held at Edinburgh recently resulted in victories for the following: Men's Singles—P. D. B. Spence, Edinburgh University, who defeated E. Raynor, Glasgow, in the final, 6—2, 10—8, 6—3. Women's Singles—Mrs. Robin Welsh, Edinburgh, who defeated Mrs. H. G. Wilson, Edinburgh, 6—0, 6—1. Mixed Doubles—L. A. Godfree, Manchester, and Mrs. Welsh, who defeated D. L. Craig, Glasgow, and Mrs. Hudleston, Edinburgh, 6—2, 6—2. Men's Doubles—P. D. B. Spence and Dr. G. M. Elliot, Edinburgh, who defeated J. G. Mackintosh and O. G. Miller, Edinburgh, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Herriot, Edinburgh, and Mrs. Hudleston, who defeated Miss J. A. Scott and Miss Milne, Edinburgh, 6—4, 6—3.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN

KENNEBUNK, Me., Aug. 16—W. C. Hagen, former British and United States open champion, and J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian open champion, engaged in an exhibition match with E. L. Ryall, Maine State open champion, and W. M. Reekie on the links of the Webhannet Golf Club yesterday and the former won 2 up.

RYAN SIGNED TO COACH

GOLDEN, Colo., Aug. 15—J. J. Ryan, end on the Harvard University football team of 1919, has been engaged to coach the backfield of the 1923 football team at the Colorado School of Mines, it was announced here today by Head Coach Callahan.

Newport Tennis Is Next to Semifinals

Vincent Richards Beats R. N. Williams 2d, in Feature Match

NEWPORT CASINO SINGLES

Year and Winner	Runner-up
1915—R. N. Williams 2d	M. E. McLoughlin
1916—Ichiya Kumagae	W. M. Johnston
1919—W. T. Tilden 2d	W. M. Johnston
1920—C. J. Griffin	W. M. Johnston
1921—W. M. Washburn	R. N. Williams 2d
1922—W. M. Johnston	H. G. M. Kelleher

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16—Play in the singles of the men's invitation tennis tournament on the Casino Club courts here had narrowed today to four matches leading to the semifinals tomorrow. In the first match of the day Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., met R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., bringing together the players standing third and fourth in United States ranking.

Richards won the match as, with the score standing at 3—6, 6—2, 5—7 and 6—5 in his favor in the fifth set, Williams defaulted.

While Williams assigned no reason for the default, it was understood that he wished to concentrate on doubles play with W. M. Washburn with a view to obtaining a place on the American Davis Cup team.

Snodgrass continued his meteoric upward course by eliminating R. G. Kinsey, No. 6 in the national ranking, in straight sets, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3. In another fifth-round match H. O. Kinsey defeated C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. The winners by their victories enter the semifinal round.

Eight matches in doubles also were on today's program, four of them regarded as features. C. J. Griffin and S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn were to meet N. W. Niles of Boston and H. G. M. Kelleher of New York; R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn of New York were matched against P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, both of California; the Kinsey brothers were to meet L. S. Deane of India and F. R. Creighton-Crawford of England; and B. I. C. Norton and Vincent Richards were to fight it out with Snodgrass and W. J. Bates.

The hardest-fought match of the fourth round of singles yesterday, was the one in which N. W. Niles, the Boston veteran, met H. O. Kinsey. Niles played with his old-time skill, but lacked the stamina to win out in a close contest. In the first set Niles won the first two games. Kinsey won two. Niles added one and Kinsey two. Niles then won on Kinsey's service and Kinsey retaliated by winning one. Niles made it deuce and Kinsey won out on his own and Niles' service.

At the beginning of the second, Niles and Kinsey each won on his service, then Niles took three in succession, bringing the score to 4—1. Kinsey won three and the score was even. Then Kinsey won a deuce game on his opponent's service and took the match with another long deuce game, 6—4.

One surprise in the doubles play was the trouble encountered by the Kinsey brothers in defeating C. V. Kingsley and A. H. Wilder, the Oxford University pair. The Englishmen won the first set, 6—4. The Californians pulled out the second, 6—4, and won the third, 6—2.

R. N. Williams 2d, and W. M. Washburn also dropped one set in their match with the Vandeventer brothers, which they won, 1—6, 6—1, 6—0. P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies and N. W. Niles and H. G. M. Kelleher also won their matches in the day's play, which brought the entire doubles field to the third round.

NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Fifth Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—5 (default).

Harvey Snodgrass, San Francisco, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

C. V. Kingsley and A. N. Wilder, England, defeated Lord Fermoy, England, and A. S. Dabney, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

L. S. Deane, India, and F. R. Leighton-Crawford, England, defeated Edgar Leonard and H. C. McCarthy, England, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

L. S. Deane and F. R. Leighton-Crawford defeated G. M. Lott, Chicago, and Frank Donovan Jr., Newport, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Harvey Snodgrass and W. J. Bates, San Francisco, defeated G. B. Emerson, Orange, and E. W. Feibleman, New Orleans.

R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated L. and P. Vandeventer, Plainfield, 1—6, 6—1, 6—0.

P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner, Boston, 6—3, 7—5.

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, and Manuel Alonso, Spain, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

N. W. Niles, Boston, and H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated J. M. Alonso, Spain, and Fritz Mercur, Newport, 6—4, 6—1.

B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated H. B. Fisher Jr., New York, and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6—3, 6—3.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated C. V. Kingsley and A. N. Wilder, England, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

W. SPENCER IN FAIR WAY TO RETAIN TITLE

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16—With the five-mile bicycle championship, the eighteenth and final of the series for the United States professional title, the only one left, William Spencer, Newark, present United States champion, is in a fair way to retain his title for the season of 1923. The race will be held at the Velodrome here next Sunday.

The only opponent close enough to him in the standing of points to have a chance is his brother Arthur, who was in the lead until last night's two-mile championship race, which was won by William. The titleholder is stronger in the longer distance races than his brother, which is the reason for his being the favorite to retain his title.

William won the seventeenth race here last night by defeating Orlando Piani, Italy, and Ray Eaton, East Orange, while Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, defeated Cecil Walker and Peter Van Kempen for fourth place. The standing reads: W. Spencer, 50; A. Spencer, 49; Walker, 27; Piani, 17; Eaton, 13; Van Kempen, 10; Alfred Goullet, 9; Grenda, 4; Mario Bergamini, 3; Palmiro Mori, 2; Fred Spencer, 2, and William Keller 1. The summary:

Two-Mile United States Championship (Professional)—Won by William Spencer, Newark; Orlando Piani, Italy, second; Ray Eaton, East Orange, third; Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, fourth. Time—4:07 2-5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	82	55	.599
Sacramento	76	59	.563
Portland	71	62	.534
Seattle	63	70	.474
Salt Lake	63	70	.474
Vernon	64	72	.471
Los Angeles	62	72	.463
Oakland	58	78	.426

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Salt Lake 11, Vernon 8.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 0.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1.

Tirabocchi Given Medal by Calais

Calais, Aug. 16

ENRIQUE TIRABOCCHI, the Argentinean who broke the time record for the English Channel swim, has been awarded a medal by the city of Calais. He has also been made an honorary citizen.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	72	40	.643
Cincinnati	64	45	.587
Pittsburgh	64	46	.580
Chicago	59	52	.532
Brooklyn	56	54	.509
St. Louis	55	56	.495
Philadelphia	37	72	.339
Boston	32	75	.305

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
Cincinnati 10, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

BRAVES COME THROUGH IN NINTH

Boston defeated G. C. Alexander in the third game of the series at Braves Field yesterday. The Cubs established a lead, 2 to 0, in the seventh inning, on R. A. Friberg's scratch two-base hit and L. H. Miller's home run. The Braves came back with a run in their half and G. F. Grantham's fumble paved the way for the tying counter in the eighth. In the ninth, with two out, Capt. W. H. Southworth hit to left center for three bases, and J. P. McInnis shot a hard single in the same direction. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Marquard, Fillingim and O'Neil, Gibson; Alexander and O'Farrel. Winning pitcher—Fillingim. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 25m.

REDS DEFEAT NEW YORK TWICE

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Cincinnati defeated New York in two games here today, which marked the opening of the teams' last series of the year at the Polo Grounds. Adolfo Luque, whose suspension had just been lifted by the league president, pitched for the Reds in the first encounter and won it, 6 to 3. Luque's bat was a large contributing factor, as both he and L. B. Duncan hit for the circuit. In the second contest the Reds batted five pitchers for 13 hits, and, although the Giants made the same number off E. J. Rixey, the latter tightened up in the pinches after the first inning. W. D. Ryan was removed in the seventh for a pinch hitter but the shift proved costly to New York. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	11	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Luque and Wingo; McQuillan, Jonnard, Barnes and Snyder. Losing pitcher—McQuillan. Umpires—McCormick and O'Day. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	10	13	0
New York	2	0

CHICAGO RELIES ON YOUNGER MATERIAL

Manager Killefer's Experiments Have Brought Results, for the Most Part

Since he took over the management of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, William Killefer has had to do work of a largely experimental character. With the exception of C. J. Hollocher in the infield and one or two pitchers, there was not a veteran who met the manager's approving eye. Consequently the Cubs have seen the need of taking on recruits, and it is a credit to the management—or to the scouting system—that the team is doing so well, battling for a place among the elect four.

Even Hollocher is out of the game just now, for the rest of the year, according to his own statement, a fact that means Killefer has had to rearrange his infield. E. J. Adams, best noted for being the smallest player in baseball, is playing shortstop and doing it as well as anyone could wish, in the opinion of the Cubs' manager. "Adams is one of the likeliest prospects I have ever seen," says Killefer. "He bats tremendously hard for one of his size, and has a pair of hands that go after everything. He is bound to make a name for himself in the big league before much longer."

At second base, Killefer considers himself fortunate in having G. F. Grantham, a recruit with more than average speed and pretty reliable at the bat. Grantham's weakness to date is his tendency to fumble throws and hard-hit balls in a tight situation. But that is a fault common to recruits and the Cubs' leader figures that after this year, the youngster will have settled down. In that case it may mean the placing of either Grantham or Adams at third base, for B. A. Friberg, who is stationed there at present, is known to be out of his element.

"Friberg is an outfielder who has been doing the best he can at an infield position, that is all," Killefer commented. "I thought we had better keep him in there for his batting, but although he is more versatile than commonly is the case, it has been hard to make the player over into a third baseman. But we had to have somebody in there; and so many players have been off duty in the last few weeks that there was nothing else to do but put Friberg or someone with equally small infield experience, into the inner defense."

O. R. Grimes, the regular first baseman, has returned to the game, and this fact has raised the Cubs' stock considerably as first-division contenders. Elliott put up a pretty good game, but it takes a veteran to steady an infield that is three-quarters new. Killefer, himself an old catcher, knows the importance of instilling confidence into a lineup, and at no position is a player better suited to perform this service than behind the bat or at first base.

Killefer says he is all "set" as regards his outfield and catching staff, but the matter of pichers is something else again. It has been an in-and-out season for most of the Chicago boxmen. Even G. C. Alexander is not having the same success he had hoped for at the beginning of the season, but that is far from an indication that he is on the retrograde, according to Manager Killefer, his old battery mate. It has been a hard season for pitchers generally and Alexander has turned in more than his share of brilliant games this year. There is, however, room for improvement on the staff as a whole, and the Cub management is leaving no stone unturned to give Chicago a box department in 1924 that will be worthy of a flag contender. No advance claims were made last spring at the club's training quarters at Catalina Island, Cal., but expressions of high hope may be justified, Manager Killefer believes, when another campaign swings into view.

H. V. Keen, a right-hander, and Martin Dumovich, who throws the other way, are promising young pitchers who need only a little more stamina in the face of an opposition attack. That comes with a year or two of experience, if improvement is ever shown.

SECOND RUN FOR NEW YORK YACHTS

Anchor Off Newport Tonight and Astor Cup Races Tomorrow

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 16—Keen rivalry instigated by the outcome of the races yesterday promises interested yachtsmen some real thrills in the second run of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club squadron from here to Newport today. The yachts will anchor in the latter harbor tonight and on the morrow races for the Astor cups, one cup for schooners and one for sloops.

Moderate to light airs sometimes falling to a mere breath, wafted the fleet across Block Island Sound yesterday in an off-the-wind run for the racers and with clear skies and smooth seas for the cruising boats.

The Navy Challenge cups, the chief incentives for the day's sport were won by W. E. Iselin's schooner Enchantress, and the Larchmont O sloop, Grey Dawn, owned and sailed by P. H. Johnson, vice-commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, but hailing from Philadelphia.

The Enchantress also won in the large schooner division and the Queen Mab in the smaller, two-sticker class, while in the sloop classes, the honors were captured by F. D. M. Stachan's 50-footer Harpoon and J. S. Lawrence's 40-footer, Squaw of Boston.

Boston yachts showed the New Yorkers something about starting when the fleet was sent away shortly after 11 o'clock off the entrance to the Thames. The little schooner, Queen Mab, berthed in an excellent place to windward of the fleet, rushed across the line 10 seconds after the signal and maintained her lead until just before reaching Race Rock. The summary:

SCHOONERS

Craft	Elapsed	Corrected
Enchantress	5:05:32	4:33:20
Queen Mab	6:17:05	5:54:35
Anderer IX	6:50:18	4:58:50
Irolita	6:03:05	4:54:49
Wildfire	6:00:24	5:02:30
Vagrant	6:04:37	5:11:26
Sonnica	6:02:11	5:15:01
Princess	6:11:42	5:12:16
Norka	Did not finish	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, 50-FOOTERS

Harpoon	6:04:21	4:46:41
Virginia	6:09:31	5:51:51

SPECIAL CLASS

Alice	6:34:14	4:52:22
Butterfly	6:34:55	4:32:22

LARCHMONT O CLASS

Grey Dawn	6:06:40	4:21:10
Maisie	6:09:30	4:24:00
Nimbus	6:17:53	4:32:23

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS

START 11:25

Squaw	6:06:20	4:35:27
Pampero	6:08:49	4:37:56
Iris	6:10:45	4:39:52
Shawara	6:11:07	4:40:14
Banshee	6:12:11	4:41:18
Sally Ann	6:12:13	4:41:20
Mistral	6:13:26	4:42:23
Rowdy	6:12:09	4:41:16

NEW YORK Y. C. 30-FOOTERS

Nautilus	6:38:20	4:22:47
Adios	6:41:24	4:25:51
Countess	6:43:55	4:28:23
Alice	6:53:29	4:37:56
Minx	6:54:04	4:38:31
Oriole	7:08:58	4:53:25
Brantai	7:10:35	4:55:03
Lena	7:06:30	4:50:57

MARSHALL MEETS DAVID JANOWSKI

Latter Must Win to Wrest Lead From United States Chess Champion

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

	W'n	Dr'n	Lost	Pts.
David Janowski	6	1	1	6½
F. J. Marshall	6	2	0	7
M. A. Schapiro	4	3	1	5½
Abraham Kupchik	5	1	2	5½
Oscar Chajes	5	1	2	5½
Edward Lasker	4	1	3	4½
R. T. Black	3	2	3	4
A. B. Hodges	2	3	3	3½
Vladimir Sournin	2	2	4	3
Oscar Tenner	3	1	4	3½
Marvin Palmer	1	1	6	1½
A. E. Santasiere	0	3	5	1½
J. H. Morrison	1	3	4	2½
H. R. Bigelow	1	2	5	2

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 16—This was a big day in the history of the American Chess Congress for 1923 which is being played at the Hotel Alamac here as it brought together David Janowski, Paris, champion of France, and F. J. Marshall, New York, champion of the United States in a match which was expected to go a long way toward deciding who would take first place in the final standing. When they started play Marshall was in first place half-a-point ahead of Janowski so that all he had to do was to draw his game in order to retain the leadership.

Another match today of importance brought M. A. Schapiro of New York, former Columbia University champion, against Abraham Kupchik, also of New York, the player who defeated Janowski in the eighth round yesterday. These two players and Oscar Chajes, who met J. H. Morrison of Toronto, Canadian champion, are tied for third place in the standing.

Yesterday was devoted to the continuation of the two games adjourned from the eighth round which was played Tuesday. When play started Kupchik and Janowski had made 76 moves and Kupchik had two pawns advantage, but at adjournment it was thought the French champion might make it a draw. He made a splendid battle, but lost at the end of 117 moves.

Schapiro and Edward Lasker of Chicago had made 68 moves when they adjourned Tuesday night and after 14 moves yesterday agreed to a draw. The players were the guests of Hudson Maxim in the afternoon and evening. The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

Eighth Round

Abraham Kupchik, New York, defeated David Janowski, Paris, in 117 moves.

Edward Lasker, Chicago, drew with M. A. Schapiro, New York, after 82 moves.

WORKERS ACCEPT TERMS

MONTREAL, Que. (Special Correspondence) Aug. 12—In a referndum held by the Montreal Tramways Union 1200 of the 2000 men voted to accept the offer of the Montreal Tramways Company and settle the wage dispute in that way instead of calling a strike. The offer of the company is to sign a contract with the employees for one year at present rates, with certain readjustments in the shops and outside departments. The company will give consideration to the establishment of a pension fund for all the employees as soon as all the obligations under the contract with the city of Montreal are fulfilled.

CALL FOR WORKERS EMPHASIZES DETROIT'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Manufacture of Automobiles Predominates, but Numerous Other Plants Add Business Variety

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Fifty per cent of the manufacturing activities of Detroit center around the making of automobiles. Without the automobile Detroit, instead of being fourth in rank among the manufacturing cities of the United States, would probably be gravitating around the nineteenth, as it was in 1880. But its automobile manufacturers made and sold last year 1,550,000 cars, nearly 60 per cent of the 2,850,000 cars made in the United States.

As is well known, the Ford Motor Company, beginning to have many ramifications, produced the major part of this output. No one really knows how far off is the saturation point in the country's use of automobiles. At any rate, with double and sometimes triple shifts, united with constant efforts to augment the number and efficiency of their employees, the automobile plants of Detroit are increasing their output.

The demand for passenger automobiles and trucks, calling for the delivery of thousands each working day, has exceeded all calculations. One concern, dealing exclusively in low-priced machines, is alone shipping out several thousand machines a day. Other corporations with more expensive machines, catering to a more restricted market, are shipping out hundreds a day.

Wages High

So marked is the competition between manufacturers to dominate the market by promptness in filling orders that "stealing men," and occasionally women, by attractive offerings in the way of pay and percentages, is now a recognized condition of the labor market. Naturally it has materially raised the rate of pay for all classes, so that the "modest wage" has disappeared, and the "boom pay" has taken its place.

The want columns of the three Sunday newspapers issued in Detroit carried recently appeals for men and women which would, it is calculated, have taken about 10,000 workers to fill. Though a considerable number of these were duplications, and in other instances a call for "100 men wanted" really meant only 10, or even less, yet there was indicated an actual demand, the supply of labor to fill which did not seem to be in existence.

"It is true," says the report of the Employers' Association to the members, "workers are scarce, but indiscriminate hiring on the part of employment managers should be stopped as far as possible. The directors of the association realize this is a difficult situation and that the demand for production is great, but increasing of wages only increases cost, and eventually results in increased prices and an ultimate buyers' strike."

Ford Part Making

The Ford Motor Company comes nearer to making a complete automobile than any other corporation; yet even it still depends upon outside manufacturers for some necessary parts. But more and more the Ford Motor Company is becoming independent of outside contractors. The most recently announced absorption is the purchase of a southern cotton mill for about $25,000,000, with 300,000 spindles, to manufacture the needed cotton cloth.

In regard to the undersupply of labor for Detroit manufacturers, the end seems to be in sight, for there is hardly an agricultural township in Michigan that is not today pouring into Detroit its quota of villagers and farmers. As a result many a field heretofore yielding crops will lie fallow this year. And in not a few instances entire farms are being given over to weeds.

Because of this extraordinary demand for labor in the manufacturing centers of the country, but more especially in those centers where the manufacture of automobiles predominate, David Friday, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College, just resigned, insists that the price of farm products must rise, and in this way the general prosperity of the country will spread into agricultural communities.

Along with this demand for automobiles has come other manufacturing activities, not the least important being that of house building. In the first four months of 1922 the number of building permits taken out was 5582; in the first four months of this year the number was 9958. Estimated costs increased from $20,223,359 in 1922 to $42,351,215, this year.

Plasterers, bricklayers and even carpenters and painters are now receiving $50 to $70 a week, and common labor is dissatisfied with less than $35 a week. A wage of 50 cents an hour, coupled with an eight or nine-hour day, satisfies a majority of the foreign-born and the Negro population, the latter now running into the tens of thousands.

Other Industries

While automobile making constitutes 50 per cent of the industrial activities of Detroit, as already mentioned, there are other industries, perhaps, more important to the welfare and happiness of society. Among these are the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, at one time the industry employing a larger number than any other one Detroit activity; brass, bronze and copper products; steam, gas and water engines; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; slaughtering and meat packing; structural iron work not made in steel works or rolling mills, besides steam freight cars, which at one time looked as if it might eventually dominate the manufacturing activities of the city.

"While the extraordinary growth of manufacturing in Detroit in the first 20 years of this century is due in part to the expansion of old lines," says William Stocking, the statistician of the Detroit Board of Commerce, "most of it is due entirely to the expansion of new lines.

"After the automobile industry comes the group of products based upon the immense salt deposits that underlie a portion of Wayne County. Experimental work with the manufacture of soda ash and kindred alkalis had been in progress for several years, but the culmination of the industry did not come until after the opening of the present century."

Salt Industry

Something like 1000 feet underneath the western area of Detroit, including Ecorse and Wyandotte, is a great salt deposit 400 feet thick. In the Rouge district shafts have been sunk to this deposit and the salt brought out in great blocks. In other parts pipes are sunk and water allowed to flow in, and then the resulting brine is pumped out and manipulated in various ways so that over 50 important chemicals are obtained. From 1914 to 1919 the value of the output increased 193 per cent, the figures for 1919 being $11,430,557 and for 1921, $14,961,887.

"The making of computing machines is a new industry for Detroit," says Mr. Stocking. "The Burroughs Adding Machine Company, with its 6000 or more employees, has been in the last 18 years one of the big contributors to Detroit's prosperity. The making of aluminum and articles of that metal is a very modern yet important growth; and Detroit is one of three cities that practically control this industry.

"The making of brass and products of that nature, though not new, has been wonderfully stimulated in the past few years. Detroit is now the second city in the country in that respect."

From 1914 to 1919 the business of making bread increased in Detroit over 200 per cent, and since 1919 this increase has been still more marked, though official figures are not obtainable. In 1919 the product sold for $22,631,347, and bakers say a "Yankee guess" will not be far out of the way if the value of the output for 1923 is doubled.

Airplane Making

In these statistics Highland Park and Hamtramck have been considered as a part of Deroit, though, as political units, they are independent of Deroit. But Detroit completely surrounds Highland Park, with its great Ford Motor Company plant employing over 40,000 men and women, and Hamtramck is so dovetailed into Detroit that it is difficult to say where one city ends and the other begins.

And now there looms upon the industrial horizon of Detroit a new activity—that of airplane making. Already it is the home of the Liberty motor. Detroit manufacturers are looking to the airplane as something which will still further accentuate Detroit's pre-eminence as a center for the manufacture of self-propelling vehicles.

"We are very much interested in the recent achievements of a French inventor now in the United States, who has successfully crossed from France to England and returned in a low-cost and low-power monoplane, and with a small consumption of gasoline—possibly not more than an automobile would consume going the same distance," a Detroit manufacturer is reported as saying.

"Here is a happy combination which will work a revolution in transportation, and incidentally in land values. The market values of areas near the cities will decrease, and the value of desirable sites with agreeable outlooks within 50 miles will increase.

"Then every small stream that can be used for water power will be utilized in manufacturing electricity for household purposes, so that none living in the country will need to be without the ordinary family conveniences now obtainable only in the cities. For electricity will not only light the house, but do most of the tasks that are so disagreeable where there is no power."

ST. LOUIS BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14—Permits for new buildings and alterations issued in St. Louis during July numbered 1280, with value of $2,806,402, compared with 1338 permits, valued at $2,905,865, in June, and 1154, valued at $1,935,987, issued in July, 1922.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC BOYCOTT HITS JAPAN IN MOST VULNERABLE PART

Anti-Japanese Movement and Falling Off in Exports to China Induce Japanese Government to Hint Sternness

SHANGHAI, July 2—The economic boycott is proving China's most successful weapon against Japan. In all its previous encounters with the Island Empire, either in war or diplomacy, China emerged loser, but the boycott is hitting Japan in its most vital spot.

China was formerly Japan's largest customer, but since the beginning of the boycott there has been a considerable falling off in Japan's exports to China. In May the value of exports was 19,086,000 yen, compared with 30,713,000 yen for the corresponding month last year. The greatest decrease was registered in the figures for central China, which showed a total of 8,009,000 yen, compared with double that sum in May of last year. Exports from China to Japan, however, showed a big increase, the figure being 17,044,000 yen, compared with 12,867,000 yen for May, 1922.

The storm center is in the Yangtze Valley, where the situation is particularly grave. In this part of China there has always been great animosity against foreigners, arising chiefly from the opposition of native boatmen to foreign steamers engaged in the river trade. During the last two years more Japanese steamers have been put on the Yangtze run, and this fact may have aggravated the agitation against Japan. The Changsha incident, when a Japanese gunboat fired on demonstrators who were imperiling Japanese lives and property, fanned popular indignation to white heat, and the clamor reverberated throughout the whole country. Additional warships have been sent up the river to protect Japanese lives and property, and loud protests have been made by Japanese merchants.

These protests culminated in the presentation of the note by the Japanese Government to Peking, hinting at stern measures if the boycott did not subside. The merchant view was expressed here at the launching of a Japanese gunboat, the first to be built in China, when the Japanese Consul-General said that the Japanese people were opposed to further armaments, but in view of the circumstances they were supporting their construction.

The gravity of the situation is undeniable. Officially the movement started on May 7, named National Humiliation Day, when the Twenty-One Demands and the question of the Liaotung Peninsula were used to inflame public indignation. The Chinese argued that the peninsula should be returned to China under treaty stipulations, but this question has only an indefinite connection with the agitation.

In Shanghai the boycott has not been conducted so severely, and it proves that with the merchant class the feeling against Japan is not so strong as among the people who are flogged up by agitators. Japan is the source of a good deal of trade, and there are a large number of merchants who see the futility of making expensive sacrifices for a pseudo government which offers no advantage in exchange. But under the pressure of public opinion they have thrown in their lot with the others.

Many observers see in the present situation a new cohesive spirit among the Chinese people. The unanimity of opinion which finds expression in the boycott they point out as a sign that when the issue in dispute concerns the whole country, the Chinese are welded together to defend their national honor. Time alone will show the truth of this assertion, but it may be observed that there have been boycotts aimed at Japan, America and Britain, but these have passed away in time.

One interesting feature of the boycott is the fertility of propagandist inventions. Shanghai has always harbored a large number of agitators, but the boycott has shown up their abilities in brilliant light. Demonstrations, newspaper appeals, meetings, distribution of pamphlets, lectures, theatrical displays have been used with good effect. Shopkeepers have been persuaded to fly flags outside their shops, and with the flow of public opinion shop after shop has announced its intention of ceasing the sale of Japanese goods. The two largest Chinese department stores were among them.

Bank notes are seen in circulation with such inscriptions as "Boycott Japanese Goods," in Chinese and English, among the many "chops" that disfigure bank notes. Teachers have been urged to make the boycott an educational topic, and a prize was recently offered for the composer of the most appropriate song for school children on the anti-Japanese feeling.

EXTRA HOLIDAY SOUGHT

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Members of the Cotton Exchange are signing a petition requesting permission to ballot on a proposal to make Saturday, Sept. 1, preceding Labor Day, an extra exchange holiday.


The Colonial Man Is Never on a Vacation
You May Phone Main 3037
and he will call for your bundle and return it, everything laundered to your satisfaction.
Just specify the type of service you desire.
COLONIAL LAUNDRY
DETROIT

Everything for the Business Man or Woman
THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

PHONE NORTHWAY 1061
BROWN CLEANER AND DYER
FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE
7629-7641 OAKLAND AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.
Branch, 1410 Farmer Street

Ernst Kern Company
Woodward at Gratiot
DETROIT
The second week of our August Linen Sale still continues. Women who have been purchasing their linens at Kern's, know of their remarkable endurance. That's why they keep coming year after year—always asking for our well known brand, which we are agents of, known as the DERRYVALE LINENS. Watch the papers!

Jewelry—Diamonds
Gruen Watches
Hugh Connolly & Son
State and Griswold, Detroit

Latest Models in
Summer Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
FYFES
Woodward and Adams
DETROIT

Himelhochs
Woodward Thru to Washington
DETROIT
SMART FALL HATS
$10.00
Chic, dashing, in new colors and shapes that add smiles to fair faces.

Christian Science Hymns
on
Victor Records
—Sung by famous Trinity Mixed Qt.
*"Saw Ye My Saviour?" and "O Tender, Loving Shepherd" 75c
*"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go" and *"Blest Christmas Morn" 75c
Glad to play these or other Victor Records for you. Victrolas $25 up.
*Words by Mary Baker Eddy.
Grinnell Bros.
40 Stores. Headquarters
1515-21 Woodward Ave., Detroit
Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

IN DETROIT
SEND
FETTER'S FLOWERS
89 E. Adams Street Phone Main 1265
7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2688

CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR $15.00
Fit Better and Wear Better
Shirt Maker
1516 Broadway - - - - - - Detroit

La Mode Cloak House
KALAMAZOO
We sell Outer Apparel for Women and Misses of taste and quality, at popular prices.

Smart New Styles in
Fall Shoes
For Particular Men and Women
including The Famous Banister Shoes
CARRINGTON
Incorporated
Book Building, 1239 Washington Boulevard, Detroit

Bernice
111 Grand River Ave. East
Between Woodward and Broadway, Detroit
NEWNESS in HATS

New Fall Frocks
—interpreting the smart and unusual modes of the new season in an interestingly varied selection, and very moderately priced.
$25
Better Dress Section
Kline's
177-179-181 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

The Midsummer Furniture Sale
The August Linen Sale
Two great events that offer substantial savings to all householders. Hudson Quality merchandise in every instance.
THE J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit

The Gown Shop
406 Scherer Bldg., Detroit
Cherry 4130
Gowns for Every Occasion
Attractively Priced
READY TO WEAR
MADE TO ORDER

Rollins'
August Fur Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
20% Off
From prices exceptionally low during the current season, this additional reduction will surpass any selling event in our history of fur merchandising.
The Rollins Co.
Thirty-Six Adams Ave. West, Detroit
On Grand Circus Park

College Girl Fashions
Step Forth
With a Swagger Air
There's no denying it, clothes play a big part in the life on the campus—there must be a certain sweater for this; a certain frock for that, a formal—and the girl who has the assurance of being correctly dressed finds herself enjoying a great advantage.
College Girl selections here assure that—and not only are they correct, they're practical as well. Complete outfits, from sweater to party dress, including hosiery and the thousand and one accessories may be purchased here within a reasonable expenditure. Those who are preparing for College this Fall will do well to inspect these charmingly youthful displays.
Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Michigan

The Satisfied Customer Comes Back!
IT is up to us to see that every garment represents a certain required standard, and that we can not be too careful with the service rendered.
Customers are returning with pleasant anticipation of the garment to be purchased—thus insuring a constantly increasing business because of the friends made thru careful service.
The success of this service has forced us to enlarge, by taking extra space on both lobby and ground floor.
Hatcher's MEN'S SHOP
Quality without Extravagance
HOTEL TULLER
DETROIT, MICH.

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following news stands in
Detroit, Mich.:
Tuller Hotel
Statler Hotel
Penobscot Building.....Main Floor
J. S. Capen.....Ford Bldg.
Soper's News Stand...Dime Bank Building

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

STOCK MARKET HAS A BETTER ASPECT TODAY

Railroads and Industrials Sell Higher but Oils Again Meet Pressure—Public Buying

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Opening prices in today's stock market displayed a firm tone. There were a few isolated points of heaviness but the large bulk of stocks moved to higher ground in response to a good demand for the motor, motor accessory, public utility, and independent steel shares. Federal Mining & Smelting preferred, Woolworth, United Fruit and Atlas Powder opened 1½ to 2½ higher.

The upward movement assumed more extensive proportions as trading progressed, gains of a point or more being registered by more than a score of issues, including Corn Products, American Woolen, Foundation Company, Lima Locomotive, Stewart-Warner, White and Hudson Motors, and American Ice. Coal carriers benefited by the more hopeful turn in the miners' wage negotiations, Delaware & Hudson rising 1%. Sinclair common and preferred each dropped a point, the latter at a new low for the year.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Better Turn to List

The rapidity of the advance in many quarters during the morning indicated that the floating supply of stocks was scarce. Commission houses also reported increased public participation. Buying embraced all representative groups except the low-price oils, which continued to lose ground as a result of the recent cuts in gasoline prices. Rails took on a new lease of life and advanced with industrials, gains of a point or so being quite common among the active shares. Woolworth was pushed up 6¼ points to 247, a new high record for all time. Gimble Brothers advanced 3 points and Vanadium Steel, Lima Locomotive, General Electric and Cuyamel Fruit 2 each.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

Quotations continued to advance briskly until well into the afternoon, over a score of representative stocks, registering gains of two points or more. With transactions for the first three hours of business exceeding 450,000 shares, on a rising market, bullish sentiment became more general and shorts worried.

Bonds Also Firmer

Bond prices showed a higher tendency in the early trading today. Most of the activity was in the railroad group. Advances of a point each were recorded by Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding 4s, St. Paul 4s of 1925, and the convertible 4½ and 5s. Havana Electric Railway 5s advanced 1¼. United States Government bonds held relatively steady. Belgian 7½s improved 1 point and a number of the French issues moved up fractionally. Industrial liens were inclined to be reactionary, United States Smelting 6s declining 2¼ points and American Writing Paper 6s 1½.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4½ %
Outside com'l paper	5 @5½	5 @5½
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Indiv. pers. coll. loans	6%	6%

	Today	Last previous
Silver in New York	65¼c	65¼c
Bar silver in London	31½d	31½d
Bar gold in London	99s 2d	99s 2d
Mexican dollars	48½c	48½c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2½	2½

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$87,000,000	$624,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	
Balances	24,000,000	$0,000,000
Year ago today	19,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	23,510,824	73,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4½ @4¾
30@60 days	4½ @4¾
Under 30 days	4½ @4¾
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4½ @4¾
30@60 days	4½ @4¾
Under 30 days	4½ @4¾
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4¾
30@60 days	4¼ @4¾
Under 30 days	4¼ @4¾

Loading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C		P.C
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	6
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	30	Paris	5
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bombay	4	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	6	Swiss Bank	5
Copenhagen	6	Tokyo	5
Christiania	6	Vienna	9
Lisbon	7	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	15		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.56⅝	$4.56⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.57	4.57	4.8665
French francs	.0850	.0850½	.193
Belgian francs	.0852	.0854	.193
Swiss francs	.1813	.1807	.193
Lire	.0431½	.0421½	.192
†Marks	.00030	.00028	.228
Holland	.3982	.3928	.402
Sweden	.2663	.2661	.268
Norway	.1658	.1652	.268
Denmark	.1556	.1556	.268
Spain	.1357	.1362	.193
Portugal	.0420	.0420	1.08
Greece	.0175	.0175	.193
†Austria	.014	.014¼	.2026
Argentina	.3810	.3810	.4245
Brazil	.10	.0995	.3244
†Poland	.004	.004¼	.238
Hungary	.000087	.000087	.203
Yugoslavia	.010675	.010775	.193
Finland	.0275	.0278	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0282	.0282¼	.2026
Rumania	.0043	.0046	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.70	.70	1.0333
Hong Kong	.52	.52	.78
Bombay	.3050	.3050	.4566
Yokohama	.4850	.4850	1.0344
Uruguay	.7412½	.7437½	1.0342
Chile	.1245	.1230	.365
Peru	4.16	4.16	4.8665

†Cents a thousand

FRENCH BANK STATEMENT

PARIS, Aug. 16—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compares:

	Aug. 16, '23	Aug. 17, '22
Gold	5,537,900,000	5,530,700,000
Silver	294,200,000	285,500,000
Loans and disc	4,632,400,000	4,141,700,000
Circulation	37,385,400,000	36,221,200,000
Deposits	1,958,000,000	2,229,400,000
War adv to st.	22,400,000,000	23,500,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 16—Consols for money here today were 58¼, De Beers 13, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3-3¼ per cent; three months' bill 3⅛-3¼ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
Adams Ex	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
Adv Rumely pf	21½	72½	2½	12½	33
Air Reduction	63½	64⅝	63½	64⅝	...
Ajax Rubber	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
Alaska Gold	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Allied Chem	64½	65⅝	64½	65⅝	64¼
Allis Chalm	42¼	42½	42¼	42¾	41¼
Am Ag Chem	12½	12½	12½	2½	11¾
Am Ag Ch pf	31	31¼	31	31¼	30¼
Am Bosch	23	24	23	24	22
Am Brake Sh	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	....
Am Can	92⅞	94⅝	92¼	94⅝	92¾
Am Can pf	108½	109½	109½	109½	108¾
Am Car & F	161½	162¼	161½	162¾	161¾
Am Cot Oil	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	....
Am Cot Oil pf	16½	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16¼
Am Hide & L	7	7	7	7	....
Am Ice	94½	95	94	94	93¾
Am Inter Corp	18	19	18	18¾	18
Am Linseed pf	35¼	35¾	35	35¾	....
Am Loco	73⅝	73¼	73½	7 3½	73½
Am Metals	45	45	45	45	45¼
Am Saf Razor	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	....
Am Ship & C	12	12	12	12	....
Am Radiator	78½	78½	78½	78¾	78½
Am Sm & R	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	48
Am Steel Fdys	25½	25¾	25	25¾	....
Am Sugar	58	58¾	58	58¾	58
Am Tel & Tel	122½	122¾	122¼	1 23¼	122¼
Am W W 6% pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	89¼
AWW&E 7% pf	80	80	80	80	90¼
Am Woolen	47	47	46½	46½	46¾
Am Woolen pf	100½	100¾	100½	102½	100¾
Anaconda	40	40¾	40	40	39¾
Assets Real	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Asso Dry Gds	81	82½	81	82½	81½
Atchison	96½	96⅝	96¼	96¼	96¼
Atchison pf	88	88	88	88	88
Atl Co Line	112	112½	112	112¼	110¾
Atlas Pow n	53¾	53¾	53¾	5 3¾	....
Austin Nich	21	21	20¾	20¾	19¾
Auto Knitter	20	20	20	20	....
Baldwin	118¼	119¼	117½	119¼	118
Balt & Ohio	43¾	49¼	43¾	49	48¾
Barnsdall A	10	10	10	10	10
Barnsdall B	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Beechnut Pack	65½	65½	65¾	65½	65
Beth Steel	9¾	10	9¾	10	9¾
Beth Steel pf n	90¼	101¼	90¼	95¾	....
Booth Fish	5	5¼	5	5¼	....
Bklyn Edison	1 ¾	110¾	110¼	11 ¾	110¾
B R T	3½	3½	1¼	3½	3¾
Burns Bros A	112	112½	111¼	112½	112½
Burns Bros B	15	15	24½	24½	25
Butte Cop & Z	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
Butte & Sup	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	15¼
Butterick	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	20¼
Cadgo Cen Oil	1¼	2	1¼	1¾	1¾
Callahan Min	5¾	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
Cal Petrol new	18¾	19¼	18	19	18¾
Cal Petrol pf	96½	96½	96½	96 ¼	96
Can Pac	146	146	145¾	146	145
Cent Leather	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	16
Cent Leath pf	44½	45	44½	44¾	45½
Cerro de Pasco	99¾	100	99¼	99¾	99¾
Chandler Mot	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51	50¾
Ches & Ohio	59½	60	59½	59⅝	59¾
Chic & Alton	2½	2¾	2½	2½	2½
Chic & Alton pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Chi Gt West	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Chi & N W	64⅞	65	64¾	64⅞	64½
C M & St P	15½	16¼	15½	6¼	15¾
Chi & St P pf	26½	17¾	26½	37½	26½
C R I & Pac	21¾	21¾	21½	22¾	21¾
C R I & P 6% pf	65½	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¾
C R I & P 7% pf	74⅞	74⅞	74¾	74¾	74
C St P M&Om	57	57	57	57	....
Chile Copper	6	6¼	6	6	25⅝
Chino Copper	16½	16⅝	16¼	16½	16½
Cluett Pea	65¼	66¾	65¼	66¼	65
Col Fuel	17¾	18⅝	17¾	11¾	27
Colum Carb	46	46	46	46	....
Col Gas	34	14⅝	34¼	34⅝	34¾
Col Graph	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Com Solvents A	30	30	30	30	....
Com Solvents B	24	24	24	24	25
Comp-Tab-Rec	73¼	73½	73¼	73¾	73½
Con Gas	61¾	61⅝	61¼	61¾	61¾
Consol Textile	7¼	7¼	7	7	7¼
Cont Can	46½	47	46¼	47	46¼
Cont Motors	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Corn Products	122¾	123¾	122¾	123¾	121½
Cosden Co	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¼	30¼
Crucible	63¼	64	63¾	63¾	63¼
Cuba Cane	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
Cuba C S pf	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¼	37¾
Cuban Am Sug	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14½
Cuyamel Fru	61½	63¼	61½	63¾	61
Del Lac & W	114	114	114	114	113
Del & Hudson	109	109	108¼	108¼	107¾
Detroit Edison	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	....
Dome Mines	34¾	34¾	34¼	34 ¼	34¾
Dupont Co	121¾	122 ¼	120½	120¼	121¾
East Kodak	102	102	101½	101¾	101¾
Eaton Ax & Spg	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	24
E Horn Coal pr	30¼	30¼	30	30	....
El Stor Bat	58¾	59¼	8¼	59¼	59
End Johnson	68	68½	68	(8½	68
End Johnson pf	115	115	115	115	114½
Erie	13½	13¾	13	1-	13¾
Erie 1st pf	21¾	22	21¾	21½	21¾
Erie 2d pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾
Famous Play	72¾	73½	72¼	72¾	72¾
Fed M & S pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
Fidelity Ins	10	107¼	107	107¾	....
Fifth Ave Bus	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Fisher Body	159	160¾	159	159½	....
Fisk Rubber	7⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¾
Fleischmann	3	44½	43	44½	42¾
Foundation Co	74¼	74½	74	74¾	73½
Freeport Tex	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼
Gen Am Tk Car	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Gen Asphalt	25½	25¾	24½	24 ¾	25¼
Gen Baking	78	78	78	78	78
Gen Electric	177¾	179	177	177¾	177¾
Gen Motors	15½	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¼
Gen Motors 6%	81	81	81	81	80¾
Gimbel Bros	45	45	45	45	....
Goodrich	23½	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
Granby	18	18	18	18	18
Great Nor Ore	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¾	28¾
Great Nor pf	36¼	36	36	36¾	36½
Gr West Sug pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Greene-Can	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Gulf Steel	72¾	74	72¾	73	72½
Hartman Corp	83½	83¾	83¼	83¾	....
Hayes Wheel	25	25	25	25¼	25
Houston Oil	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	44
Hudson Motor	74½	74½	73½	73½	22¾
Hupp Motor	19½	20¼	19½	20½	....
Hydraulic Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Illinois Cent	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	106¾
Indiahoma Ref	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
Int Comb Eng	22¼	23¼	22½	22½	23¼
Island O & Tr	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Inspiration	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	28
Inter Agr C	2½	2½	2	2	....
Int Cement	34½	34½	34	34¼	34½
Int Harv Co	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	75
Inter M Mar	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	....
Inter M M pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	19½
Inter Nickel	12	2¾	2	12¾	12
Inter Paper	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	13½
Int Tel & Tel	15¾	15¾	15¾	6 15¾	....
Invincible Oil	8	8½	8	8¼	8
Iron Prod ctfs	33	34	33	33	....
Kan C So pf	50	5 1¾	10	50¼	10¾
Kayser J	32½	32½	32½	32½	32¾
Kelly Spring	32	32¾	31½	31¾	31¾
Kennecott	34½	34½	33½	33¾	34
Kinney Co	53	56½	51	55¾	....
Kresge S S	215	21	215	216	....
Laclede Gas	81	81	81	81	82
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¾
Lima Loco	62¾	63½	62¾	63½	....
Loews Inc	14¾	15¼	14¾	5	14
Loft Inc	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
Loose-W Bisc	45¾	46	45	45¾	45¾
Louis & Nash	88	88	88	88	....
Mack Truck	76¼	76½	75¾	76¼	76½
Mallinson	24	24	24½	23½	23½
Man Elec S	30	30	28	30	....
Man M G	35	35¾	34½	35¼	33½
Man Elv gtd	42¼	42¼	42	42¼	....
Man Elv Script	5	5	5	5	....
Man Shirt Co	43	43	43	43	....
Maracaibo Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Mariand Oil	26¼	28½	26¼	27½	26¼
Martin Parry	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	....
Math Alkali	42	42¼	42	42¾	41¾
Max Mot A	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	41¾
Max Mot B	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
May Dept Strs	76	76	76	76	75½
McIntyre Por	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
Mex Seaboard	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	8
Mex Seabd ctf	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Mid States Oil	5½	6	5½	5¾	1
Midvale	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	....
Minn & St L	1	1¼	1	1¼	¾
M K & T	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
M K & T pf A	28½	28½	28½	28¾	28
Mo Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Mo Pacific pf	26½	27	26½	27	25¾
Mont Power	60	61	60	61	60
Mont-Ward	19¼	20	19¼	20	19¼
Moon Motor	22½	22½	22½	23½	22¾
Mother Lode C	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Nat Acme	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	....
Nat Biscuit	44½	45¼	44½	45	45
Nat Bisc pf	122	122	122	122	....
Nat C & S pf	92½	93	92½	93	....
Nat Conduit	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Nat En & St	89¾	89½	89¼	89¾	89
Nat Lead	114¾	116¾	114¾	116¾	115¾
N Ry of M 2d pf	4½	2½	2¼	2¼	3
Nevada Cons	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
N O T & Mex	44¼	44½	44	44½	43¾
N Y Central	98½	98⅝	98½	98¾	98¾
N Y Dock	17	17	17	17	17
N Y Dock pf	38	38	38	38	....
N Y N H & H	11¾	13	11¾	12¼	11¾
North America	22	22¼	22	22	22
Northern Pac	57½	58½	57½	57¾	57¾
Nunnally Co	8	8	8	8	....
Okla Pr & Rf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
Orpheum Cir	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
Otis Elevator	119	119	119	119	....
Otis Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
Owens Bottle	43	43	43	43	....
Pac Dev Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Pac Gas & El	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	77½
Pacific Oil	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	34
Packard	13	13¼	13	13½	13
Pan-Am Petrol	60½	61¾	60¾	61¼	60¾
Pan-Am Pet B	58¼	59¼	57½	59	57¾
Pennsylvania	43¾	43½	43½	43¼	43¾
Penn Seaboard	2¾	2¾	1¾	2¾	1¾
Pere Marq	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Phila Co	44¾	44¾	44½	44¾	44¾
Phillips Pet	21¾	22¼	21½	21½	21¼
Pierce-Arrow	9½	9½	9	9¼	8½
Pierce-Ar pf	18¼	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
Pierce Oil	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
Pitts & W Va	40¾	41	40¾	41	41
Postum Cer	52	52	52	52	....
Pr Steel Car	84½	85	84½	85	85
Prod & Ref	27¼	27¼	26¾	27¼	27¾
Pullman	115	115¼	115	115¼	115
Punta Sugar	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¼
Pure Oil	17	17½	17	17	16¾
Ry St Spring	104½	105	104¼	105	....
Ray Consol	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Reading	75¼	75¾	75	75	74¾
Reading 2d pf	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	82½
Reis & Co	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	....
Replogle Steel	11¾	11 ¾	11½	11¾	11
Rep I & Steel	66	66¾	65¾	66	65¼
Reynolds Spr	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
St L S F	18½	18½	18½	18½	18
St L S F pf	3 ¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
St L & S W	27½	28¼	27½	28	27½
St L & S W pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	83½
Santa Cec E	2	2	2	2	....
Seabd A L	5	5¼	5	5	4¾
Sears-Roebuck	76	76	74	75	73¾
Seneca Cop	7½	7¼	7½	7½	7¾
Shatt Ariz Cop	6¼	6¼	6½	6½	....
Shell Trans	30	30	30	30	29½
Shell Union O	16½	16½	16¼	16¾	6¾
Simmons Co	36½	36½	36¼	36¾	25
Simms Pet Co	7	7	7	7	7
Sinclair	20	20½	20	20¾	19¾
Sinclair pf	86	86	86	86	87
Skelley Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¾
Sloss-Sheffield	45	45	45	45	....
Sou Pacific	86	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
Southern Ry	34½	32¾	12¾	34½	32¾
South Ry pf	67¾	67¾	67½	67¾	66½
Spicer Mfg	16	16	16	16	....
S O of Cal	10½	36½	10¼	10¾	10¾
S O of N J	31½	33¼	3.3¼	32¾	73¾
S O of N J pf	116	116	115½	116	116½
Steel & Tube pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Stewart-Warn	88½	90	8s	19 ¾	17¾
Stromb-Carb	69½	70¾	6s½	70½	68
Studebaker	104½	105¼	104	105	104½
Studebaker pf	116½	116½	116½	11 ½	....
Submarine Bl	8¼	8¼	8½	8½	8
Superior Oil	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
Tenn Copper	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
Texas Co	41¾	42¼	41½	42	41¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	87
Tex Pac C & O	8½	8½	8	8¼	8
Tex & Pac	15¾	16	15¾	16	....
Third Ave	10	10	10	10	10
Timken	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34½
Transcon Oil	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
Under Type	30¾	40¾	30¾	40¾	39¾
Union Oil	1½	1½	1½	1	1½
Union Pac	128	130	128	130	128¾
Union Bag pf	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	....
United Fruit	169½	169½	169½	16 9½	....
Un Alloy Steel	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	....
Un Ry I Co	10	10	10	10	....
Un Ry I Co pf	33¾	33¾	34½	33¾	3 ¾
U S C I P	35¾	35¾	35¼	36¾	35¾
U S G I P pf	71	71¾	71	71¾	....
U S Hoffman	37	37¾	37	37¾	37
U S In Alcohol	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	67
U S Rubber	39½	40	38½	39 ¾	39½
U S Rubber 1st	92½	94½	92½	94½	93
U S Sm & Ref	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	....
U S Steel	90	90¾	90	90¾	90¾
U S Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117	117¾
Utah Copper	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	59¾
Vanadium	30¾	31½	30¾	32½	30¾
Va-C Chem pf	23	23	23	23	....
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8¾	8½
Wabash pf A	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
Waldorf (new)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
West Penn Co	60½	60½	60½	60½	60
Wes Maryland	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Wes Md 2d pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
Western Pac	16½	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
W Union Tel	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	106¾
Westinghouse	59	59	58¾	59	58¾
Wheel & L E	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
W & L E pf	12½	13	12½	13	....
Wh Eagle Oil	2½	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
White Motor	50	50	50	50	....
White Oil	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾	1
Wickwr Spen	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	7
Willys-Overld	7¼	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
Wilys-Ovld pf	67	67¾	67	67¾	67
Wis Cent	25	25	25	25	....
Woolworth	241	247	241	248½	240¾
Wrigley P & M C	27	27	27	27	....
Wrigh Aero	10	10	10	10	....

*Ex-dividend.

CITIES SERVICE'S NET PROFITS UP

Net earnings of the Cities Service Company applicable to the common stock and reserves for 12 months ended July 31, 1923, were $8,457,579, equivalent to $18.13 a share, compared with $6,340,785, or $13.63 a share in 1922.

The comparative statement for July and 12 months shows these changes:

	1923	Increase
July gross	$1,396,675	$395,813
Bal after chgs	1,031,528	199,502
Net to com stock	615,956	193,468
12 mos gross	16,522,077	2,675,535
Bal after charges	13,344,949	2,153,813
Net to com stock	8,457,579	2,116,794

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORP.

The balance sheet of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1923, compares:

ASSETS

	June 30 '23	June 30 '22
Cash	$1,370,261	$927,341
U.S. govt & invest	3,950,336	2,833,843
Acc and notes receiv	2,739,185	2,439,029
Inventories	3,210,328	2,177,881
Deferred charges	266,512	177,843
Property account	5,493,713	5,664,719
Patents trade marks, good will, etc.	10,930,428	10,731,725
Total	27,580,262	24,952,381

LIABILITIES

Cap stock (474,976 shares no par)	$12,467,483	$12,644,422
Cum pfd stock		271,500
Accts and vchrs pay	484,467	475,218
Wages, com tax accd	477,030	543,137
Prov for fd inc tax.	919,323	
Deferred liabilities	....	494,753
Convert gold notes		1,667,000
Surplus	13,231,760	8,929,351
Total	27,580,262	24,952,381

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS

The American Railway Express reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission these changes in earnings:

	1923	Decrease
April oper rev	$13,212,156	*$366,190
Bal after exp	238,344	43,886
Oper inc	60,499	20,467
4 mos oper rev

UNITED STATES' TRADE BALANCE AGAIN FAVORABLE

July First Month in Which Exports Exceed Imports Since February

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—A favorable trade balance of $26,000,000 is shown by the official figures of the United States' exports and imports for July, issued today at the Department of Commerce.

Favorable Trade Balance

It was the first month in which exports had exceeded imports since last February. Exports in July totaled $310,000,000 and imports $284,000,000.

In July, 1922, exports had amounted to $301,157,335 and imports $251,771,881.

The total value of exports for the seven months ended with July was $2,255,929,696, while the value of imports was $2,371,920,079. Thus for that period the balance of trade against the United States was $115,990,383. For the corresponding period in 1922 the balance in favor of the United States amounted to $450,580,969.

Gold and Silver Imports

There was a marked increase in the imports of gold in July as compared with the month before, the figures being $27,929,447 last month and $19,433,539 in June. Exports of gold in July were $522,826, as compared with $548,484 the month before.

For the seven months ended with July gold imports totaled $159,861,907, as compared with $165,999,422 in the corresponding period of the year before. Gold exports for the seven months were $22,814,376, as compared with $10,788,183.

Imports of silver also exceeded exports last month, the comparative figures being $10,066,463 and $6,233,163. For the seven months' period, imports were $39,098,825, compared with $41,849,288 in the corresponding period of 1922. Silver exports were $31,493,706, as compared with $38,429,826.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN KEEN COMPETITION

PARIS, Aug. 16—Intimations of an economic contest between France and Britain are expressed by French business men engaged in trade with England.

Importers of woolens from England say business between the two countries will necessarily decline on account of the extraordinary rise in the pound sterling, and that organized movement is required to bring that result about, as it was the inevitable outcome of what is declared to be the London campaign for the depreciation of the franc.

The Matin asks Prime Minister Baldwin if he is not aware that his policy toward France is tending to bring about a movement in which the watchword will be, "No business with England; no purchases in England."

The balance of trade, favorable to France until 1914, was turned by France's war needs and has since remained favorable to Britain. France, it is pointed out, could easily turn the balance by abstaining from purchases of British coal which it might get along without if Ruhr production increased and economy in heating and lighting were adopted. It could also largely reduce the balance by wearing French-made woolens.

French business men appeared convinced a campaign against the franc exists in London, organized by bankers in sympathy with the British Government.

WHEAT MARKET IS STRENGTHENED BY GOVERNMENT REPORT

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—With the Government report indicating 15.5 per cent probable reduction of winter wheat seeding this coming fall, wheat prices had an upward tendency today in the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ½c higher, with September $1.01@1.01¼ and December $1.04⅞@1.05, was followed by a moderate setback from the initial top level and then by a material advance all around.

Corn and oats responded to the wheat advance, and also to a decided upturn in hog values. After opening ⅛c to ⅜c higher, December 63¼@63⅝c, corn eased a little and then scored fresh gains.

Oats started a shade to ⅝@½c higher, December 38⅝@38⅞c, and later continued to ascend.

Provisions were firmer in line with the hog market.

DIVIDENDS

Foundation Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Sept. 1.

Atlas Powder Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Galena Signal Oil declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on common and $2 on preferred, both payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Timken Detroit Axle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Sumatra Rubber Estates declared a dividend of 7½ per cent.

Eaton Spring & Axle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cities Service Company has declared the regular cash dividends of ½ of 1 per cent on the preferred and preference B stocks and ½ of 1 per cent in cash scrip on the common stock in addition to 1¼ per cent stock scrip on the common stock. All dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Federal Mining & Smelting declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The record date on the St. Louis Southwestern preferred dividend is Sept. 1, instead of Sept. 15, as announced Monday. This is the dividend which is payable Oct. 1.

Foundation Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on common and $1.75 on preferred, both payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Fairbanks Morse Company declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Southern States Oil Corporation declared a dividend of 5 cents, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 1.

International Cement Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on common and 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Western States Oil Corporation declared the regular monthly cash dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 15.

BRITISH PIG IRON OUTPUT

LONDON, Aug. 16—Production of pig iron during July was 655,100 tons, compared with 692,000 during June. Steel production was 634,300 tons, compared with 767,700 in June. Furnaces in blast decreased by 16 during the month.

GAINS IN AMERICAN TELEPHONE HOLDERS OF STOCK CONTINUE

The increase in the number of American Telephone & Telegraph Company stockholders continues at the rate of from 2500 to 5000 monthly. Today there are 270,000 registered shareholders compared with 265,000 a month ago, an increase of 5000. This is 22,000 more than were on the books Jan. 1 of this year.

There are also approximately 90,000 employees who are not yet stockholders of record who have bought stock on a partial payment plan.

Of the company's convertible 4½s, dated March 1, 1913, and payable 20 years from that date, $60,452,600 have been converted, leaving $6,547,400 outstanding. This compares with $7,191,800 outstanding as of Dec. 31 last.

Of the company's seven-year 6 per cent convertible gold bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1918, and payable seven years from that date, $37,101,300 have been converted, leaving $11,265,900 outstanding, compared with $14,070,500 outstanding Dec. 31, last.

There will be no new American Telephone & Telegraph Company financing this year.

CHICAGO TEXTILE TRADE IMPROVES

More Dry Goods Orders Taken in Last Week Than in Two Months—Outlook Better

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Definite signs of greatly improved business conditions were apparent last week in the textile and allied lines, when more business was written than in the last two months. No large orders were taken, but the aggregate made a very respectable total.

The increase is attributed to the fact that merchants now have confidence in ordering for future delivery, although much of it is considered spot business. The new prices on percales put them on the market as a "cheap" item, and if the spring gingham prices (these will be announced early in September) are in keeping with the percale prices, it will increase activity. No special item stands out in the domestics as a dominating seller, but because of the many clearance and dollar-day sales, there is a continual demand for 81x90 sheets priced about $12. A similar demand is recorded in sheetings.

Silks and Velvets in Favor

The gingham buyers are all in good humor because of the constantly increasing demand for plaids in silks, velvets, as well as woolens, which is, at the moment, the paramount fabric. But the woolens are not confined merely to these two styles, but include stripes, and an excellent business on plains, especially the twill weaves.

Wool jersey, which has not been a style article for a couple of seasons, is coming back into favor in sports shades, as hunter's green, jade, orange, poppy red, and golden yellow. Woolen crepes are gaining in popular favor and the selling colors continue to be tan and gray.

Merchants are already anticipating the evening wear demands and are placing larger orders now than during the road business, for excellent grades of chiffon velvets, and tinsels, both of which are in brocade, as well as plain constructions. The plain velvets are selling in color scale of black, wood brown, and nut tones.

Many Buyers Present

The various conventions and buying organizations which have been in session in this city the last week brought in large quotas of buyers from all over the central west, while one organization alone reported over 1000 registered buyers. This was the Gift Artwares & Novelties Association, which displayed holiday goods on two floors of the Palmer House. The season is the best on record.

There is no overenthusiastic buying. It is all done cautiously and with much judgment. Stocks are light, but complete, and merchants insist that that is the way they plan to operate. This year, it is generally conceded, the jobber in the Chicago market will really function as an important link between the mills and the merchants, and will carry stocks for the retail trade in a way that has not been the case in last season, when this was merely a clearing house.

DEUTSCH-RUMANIAN PETROLEUM PAYS DIVIDEND IN OIL

BERLIN, (By Mail)—Deutsch-Rumanian Petroleum Actien Gesellschaft in Berlin declared a dividend of two-tenths of a kilogram of gasoline on its 60,000,000 marks capital stock. The entire amount of the dividend is 12,000 kilograms, to pay which Rumanian gasoline has been purchased and is being marketed. In currency the dividend is worth 15,000 marks, or 1500 per cent. Directors' fees were paid in gasoline to the extent of 2400 kilograms.

The company has built the largest tank storage establishment in Berlin, which will be in operation this month. In addition it is doing lubricating oil trade around Hamburg, and has connections with American oil refineries.

Despite its name, the company has no possessions in Rumania. It purchases most of its oil products there but is negotiating additional relations with Polish oil companies.

HARDWARE TRADE SENTIMENT GOOD

Hardware Age in its weekly market summary says:

Business in the hardware markets of the United States came to a standstill the latter part of last week as a tribute of respect to the memory of Warren G. Harding. Few price changes of any importance were announced, and the belief is growing that fall business will be essentially stable as far as prices are concerned.

Quite a large volume of fall orders has already been filled, it is said, and a more confident attitude is being shown by buyers. Current business is somewhat slack, but this is considered natural at this season. Retail sales throughout the country are reported as good, although dealers in the agricultural states have experienced a falling off in numerous sections.

A number of manufacturers, especially tool makers, are still working on back orders, and some shortages in tools are reported. Jobbers, however, expect to have adequate stocks on most items to meet the fall and winter demands.

ONYX HOSIERY'S BUSINESS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Onyx Hosiery, Inc., reports gross business for the six months ended June 30 of $8,258,151, and net income of $486,961 after taxes, interest, and depreciation.

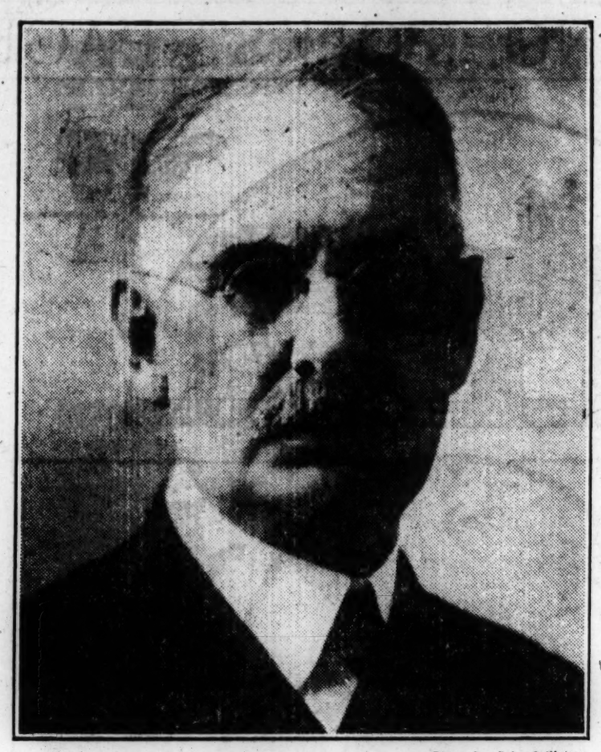


Photo by Gebard Sisters

Jackson Johnson

WHEN Jackson Johnson, John C. Roberts and the Rand boys moved up to St. Louis from Memphis in 1898 they were unusually ambitious, but it is highly improbable that Mr. Johnson, who is now head of the International Shoe Company, thought at that time that he and his associates would one day be making shoes worth more than $100,000,000 in a single year.

The business of which Jackson Johnson is the head is one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world and has numerous factories in St. Louis and near-by cities, and sends shoes to every state in the Union and to many foreign lands. Mr. Johnson's concern tans its own hides, an insurance measure to guarantee against a leather shortage.

Jackson Johnson was reared in Alabama, at a place called La Grange College, in 1859. He obtained his education largely in the public schools.

In 1880, at the age of 19, he engaged in business as a general merchandiser. In 1892 Mr. Johnson moved to Memphis, where he became president of the firm of Johnson, Carruthers & Rand, which concern was a profitable one.

Five years later Mr. Johnson conceived his plans for going into the shoe business in St. Louis. There was some skepticism among the established firms when the Memphis man came to town with his southern partners, who were now Roberts and Rand, the Carruthers end of the organization remaining in Memphis. But the new firm was courageous and hopeful. Almost immediately it began to be a factor in the making of shoes.

After a few years of remarkable growth, Mr. Johnson conceived the idea of a merger, which became known as the International Shoe Company, taking over the Peters Shoe Company's factories and business, and the factories and business of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company.

Mr. Johnson not only heads the great business actively, but he has time to be a bank director, a churchman, and a philanthropist. He belongs to many clubs.

FRANCE APPEARS NOT DISTURBED BY FRANC'S FALL

Prices on Bourse Firm—Foodstuffs Lower—Labor Troubles Absent

PARIS, Aug. 14—Further low records made by the franc still fail to cause heartsearching. Experts refuse to admit that the mark is dragging down the franc or that the weakness in exchanges can continue long. In the first half of last week there was a general rise in prices on the Bourse, and, although prices later receded, the tone remained good. Strength of sterling and the dollar naturally favored certain stocks, but the stream of cash investments was steady, and speculators took their cue therefrom. Coal, copper and rubber shares led the advance, while French banks and rails were the most firm.

Anxiety Over Belgium

The weakness of the Belgian franc caused more anxiety in Paris than did weakness of the French franc, for rumors from Brussels said Belgium intends to prohibit temporarily all coal exports with the view of defending the currency. Net coal imports from Belgium are almost 2,000,000 tons annually. It appears, however, that Belgium intends only to control exports by license.

A representative of the National Bank of Belgium is negotiating with French banks for a loan, also for purpose of upholding the Belgian franc. The French argue that London financiers, at German prompting, have been attacking Belgian credit on both sides of the Atlantic in order to weaken the alliance with France.

It is remarkable not only how little moral effect the movement of exchanges is exercising, but also that it fails to influence prices. The wholesale index for the end of July shows a slight decline below June, although this is due principally to seasonal cheapening of home-grown foodstuffs. The explanation is still more clear in the Paris retail index, which registers a considerable fall, but which is mainly based on foodstuffs.

Expect Prices to Rise

With francs so low, it is believed prices are sure to rise eventually, especially as the buying season develops, but for the moment political opponents of the Poincaré Government are deprived of their chief weapon. The Government has been able to lower the price of bread, thanks to an abundant harvest. The country is remarkably free from serious labor troubles, or any threat thereof.

Fantastic quotations of the mark, whereof 5 centimes now buy 100,000, hold the center of the news field, but are causing amusement, not alarm. To the individual a decline in Rumanian or Turkish currency is a serious matter, but Frenchmen never speculated in German marks, and therefore are untouched personally by deterioration.

One of the results, however, will probably be the introduction of the franc as currency in the Ruhr and Rhineland. It is announced that all preliminary preparations have been made for the change, and it is hoped that the offer of wages in francs will induce Germans to return to work. The franc has been the currency in the Saar for some time.

FEDERAL PROPERTY SALES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The United States Government continues to receive substantial sums from the sale of surplus property. Proceeds from July 1 to Aug. 6 this year total $4,251,494, compared with $4,953,315 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

MAXWELL MOTOR EARNINGS HAVE UPWARD TREND

Net earnings of the Maxwell Motor Corporation in the first six months of this year indicate that the company has at last turned the corner and is beginning to re-establish satisfactory earning power. Net after all charges of $3,072,532 for the period exceeded any full year since 1917, and compares favorably with the best earnings ever realized.

The company has also made considerable progress financially. On June 1, it paid off more than $2,000,000 of Series B notes, which leaves a balance in Series C of $3,889,620 due June 1, 1924. The total issue authorized in 1921 was $13,500,000.

Despite heavy withdrawals for the payment of notes, the balance sheet as of June 30, last, compares favorably with that of March 31. Working capital June 30, considering Series C notes as current liabilities, was $9,281,747, which is considered ample. Current assets bear a relation to current liabilities of more than two to one.

Total current assets on June 30 were $16,788,232, compared with $17,595,206, a decrease of $806,000. Cash on hand was $2,968,559, compared with $3,297,645, a decrease of $229,000, while inventories were $11,035,184, compared with $11,441,187, a decrease of $409,000. On the opposite side of the ledger, accounts payable decreased from $3,687,940 to $2,377,940.

Current earnings are slightly less than $300,000 monthly and it seems reasonably certain that the remaining notes will be provided for from earnings before maturity. This would leave the 177,423 A shares with first claim on earnings. Net earnings in the first six months equaled nearly $12 a share on the A, while tangible book value as of June 30 was in excess of $100 a share and net current assets were equal to more than $50 a share.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE OUTPUT IS NOW AT PEAK

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—Victor Talking Machine concern is working on the largest production schedule ever contemplated. This schedule carries through the rest of the year and calls for capacity employment of the plant. The new eight-floor building for record pressing, being erected at cost of about $1,000,00, will be completed in about a month. Production from this unit will be built up as machinery and equipment can be installed.

Full operation of the Victor plant has been resumed after a two-weeks' suspension to provide vacation for all employees. This is the first time such a plan has been followed, but the management estimated less production would be lost by letting the entire force off at one time instead of stretching vacation periods over the summer months. Disarrangement of schedules and loss of efficiency invariably result when the latter plan is followed.

Full wages were paid during the vacation period except in the case of those who recently came into the company's employ. These were given a day's pay for each month of employment. The wage bill for the two weeks is estimated at $500,000.

BUILDING BONDS AVAILABLE

S. W. Straus & Co., New York, have purchased and are offering an issue of $5,000,000 first mortgage 6½ per cent 3 to 19 year serial coupon gold bonds of the 277 Park Avenue, Incorporated. The bonds are a closed first mortgage on the 12-story apartment building, equipment and leasehold estate consisting of an entire block in New York, owned by the New York Central Railroad Company and leased to the borrowing corporation for a period of 21 years, with two renewals of 21 years each at an average annual rental of $200,000 for the first 21 years. The property is appraised at $7,300,000.

PACKER HIDES DULL AND PRICE DROP AWAITED

No Incentive Seen to Induce Activity of Tanners—Stocks Are Accumulating

The packer hide market ruled quiet all last week. Nothing happened or was anticipated to push activity. Tanners are still complaining of the small movement of leather. Business was more or less affected by the disappointing reports from the two big leather companies.

Considering the fact that today hides are at the peak of quality and will continue so for the next 60 days, leather sales must indeed be small or tanners would show a desire to obtain fair-size lots of these top grades for their early fall and winter trade.

The primary factor of an inactive leather market, together with the expected big receipts of brand cattle from the ranges during the next 30 days, both have aroused caution. Tanners say that there is no incentive to induce hide buyers to operate or commit themselves when needs are small and prospects uncertain.

Stocks are accumulating and receipts are likely to be heavy, two features fathering the belief that a sharp drop in quotations will follow. Viewed from any angle, the situation is bound to suggest prudence. There are no hints at home or abroad that the call for leather will test the country's tanning capacity during the rest of 1923.

Hide imports from South America are steady and liberal, with prices trending downward. Country hides are very dull, though a choice heavy selection moves when offers are tempting.

The reported sales of packer hides in the western markets made the smallest aggregate recorded for many weeks, attributable somewhat to the fact that last week contained only four business days.

Details follow:

	cts.	Year ago cts.
7500 Mr-Ap-M'y hvy native cows	11	16
2000 July-Aug heavy native cows	14½	18½
1000 July-Aug lt Texas steers	12½	17½
5300 July-Aug ex-lt native steers	13¼	18½
5000 July-Aug native steers	15	20
500 July-Aug hvy native bulls	11½	15

BIG ASSETS BEHIND BETHLEHEM STEEL'S 7% PREFERRED STOCK

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Bethlehem Steel Corporation's new 7 per cent preferred stock will, when capital readjustment is completed, have behind it assets of $601 a share on the basis of the corporation's balance sheet as of April 1, 1923, acording to a circular by C. D. Barney & Co.

Current assets of the combined Bethlehem, Lackawanna and Midvale properties April 1 were $166,900,000, and current liabilities $39,000,000, making working capital $127,900,000. Holdings of cash and United States Government securities were $43,900,000.

Total net assets of the combined properties are shown at $588,600,000 and funded debt, less funds in trustees' hands, $215,800,000, making net assets $372,800,000 behind $62,000,000 7 per cent preferred and $180,289,800 common to be outstanding after capital readjustment.

STRONG TONE TO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Substantial advances were recorded in yesterday's livestock market here. Lambs and sheep ranged 15 to 25 cents higher. Best grades of hogs advanced 15 to 25 cents, and cattle prices were strong to 15 cents above the previous day's sales.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; better grades beef steers and yearlings, strong to 15c higher; others steady to strong; top matured steers, $12.60; best long yearlings, $12.50; best yearlings, $12.40; bulk beef steers, $9.25@11.25; yearlings, $8.75@10.75; numerous loads yearlings, $10.75@11.25; bulk vealers to packers, $11@11.50; bulls, canners and cutters around steady; stockers and feeders steady to strong; bulk stockers and feeders, $6@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; desirable grades mostly 15 to 25c higher; common kind slow; bulk good and choice 160 to 230-pound average, $8.50@8.65; top, $8.70; bulk desirable 240 to 325-pound butchers, $7.90@8.45; packing sows, largely $6.20@6.50; good strong weight pigs, $7.75@8; estimated holdover 9000.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; fat lambs, generally 25c higher; culls, steady; sheep, 15 to 25c higher; feeders lambs, steady to strong; bulk western lambs, $13@13.25; top, $13.25; bulk medium and good native, $12@12.50; few upward to $13; latter price top to city butchers; culls, $9@9.50; lightweight ewes mostly $7.50@8; medium and handyweight, $6@7; heavyweight, $4.50; feeding lambs, $13.10@13.15; quotable to table to $13.25.

MEXICAN SEABOARD OIL'S STATEMENT

The financial statement of the Mexican Seaboard Oil Company and International Petroleum Company for the quarter ended June 30 compares:

	Quarter End June 30,1923	Quarter End Mar.31,1923
Gross	$1,295,760	$936,002
Operating expenses	1,181,452	771,781
Balance	114,308	164,221
Other income	55,029	22,695
Total income	169,337	186,916
Debenture interest	61,250	61,250
Drill expend res.	129,442	267,263
*Deficit	21,355	141,597

*Before providing for depletion and federal taxes.

Cia Internacional de Petroleo y Oleoductos, a pipe line subsidiary of Mexican Seaboard, for the quarter ended June 30, 1923, reports profits of $248,667 before providing for amortizations, compared with $143,373 in first quarter of 1923.

During June and July, Mexican Seaboard received benefit of approximately $440,000 additional through adjustment on favorable basis of accounts payable charged against previous operations, and through collection of a judgment rendered in its favor for oil taken from one of the Mexican properties in which it had an interest.

CRUDE RUBBER STEADY

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Spot smoked sheets of crude rubber are quoted nominally at 28½ cents; October-December 29½ cents. The London price is firm at 15⅝d.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, Aug. 16—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

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COPPER SHIPMENTS DURING JULY SHOW APPRECIABLE DROP

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Copper shipments, foreign and domestic, by United States producers during July, approximated 167,500,000 pounds. This compares with June shipments of 185,000,000 and May of 195,000,000. Total shipments for the first seven months of 1923 approximate 1,335,000,000 pounds, an average of about 190,000,000 a month, and highest for any seven months' peace shipments in the history of the industry.

Refinery output approximated 180,000,000 pounds in July, compared with 178,000,000 in June, 185,000,000 in May, and 167,500,000 in April.

This makes an increase in the stocks of refined copper about 12,500,000 pounds in July and brings them to 210,000,000 Aug. 1, compared with 197,500,000 July 1, and 262,666,000 pounds Jan. 1.

Output by North American and South American mines, including imports of copper from South America, is estimated at 175,000,000 pounds, or about the same as June and off about 5,000,000 compared with May.

CALUMET & HECLA MERGER FAVORED

Stockholders Expressing Approval—New Company to Be Strong in Cash

Based on present indications, the proposed merger of Calumet & Hecla and its four subsidiaries—Ahmeek, Allouez, Centennial and Osceola—is meeting with the unanimous approval of stockholders. An avalanche of proxies signed and sealed has come upon the offices, and the promptness of this return is a commentary on the clear and concise manner in which the terms of the consolidation were set forth in the company's circular.

Although nothing definite can be done until after shareholders approve the consolidation, Sept. 7, details are being arranged that will usher in the new company without the slightest confusion. It is fairly probable the new name will be the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. The trade name of Calumet & Hecla, with 50 years of the highest quality product back of it, is of incalculable value.

Large Liquid Capital

When the new company begins its corporate career it will not want for liquid as well as physical assets. Although the company did not wish to confuse its stockholders with a mass of geological and engineering facts, figures, estimates and logarithms, the findings of the experts put values surprisingly large in these properties, indicating that millions of pounds of copper are still extractable.

The liquid assets are less confusing. In the aggregate these five companies have net current assets as of June 30, 1923, of $18,577,053. This is equivalent to more than $9 a share on the 2,005,500 shares of stock in the new company, or close to 50 per cent of the theoretical market for the new stock.

Of this sum, $8,221,071 represents cash, Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The individual accounts stand as follows:

Regular Dividends

	Net cur assets	Cash govt securities
Ahmeek	$3,463,030	$1,737,111
Allouez	464,489	386,747
Calumet & Hecla	13,025,349	4,988,766
Centennial	122,890	99,037
Osceola	1,501,295	1,009,410
Total	18,577,053	8,221,071

From the above, of course, will have to be deducted the cash dividends to be paid in the event of consolidation. Calumet & Hecla is to pay $1.25 a share, Osceola $1 a share and Ahmeek $5 a share. These dividends are to be paid on the present stock of these companies and will be paid as of the date of the exchange of old stock for new. They are entirely contingent on the consolidation becoming effective and represent what these companies would have done this coming fall had there been no merger.

In short, each share of old Calumet & Hecla turned in will receive $1.25 cash and 1.98 shares of stock in the new company; of Ahmeek, $5 cash and 2.56 shares of new stock, and of Osceola $1 cash and 1.56 shares of the new issue.

HUGE INCREASE IN THE SHIPMENTS OF LOCOMOTIVES IN 1923

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Locomotive shipments in the first seven months of 1923 totaled 1644, compared with 490 in the corresponding period of 1922, according to the United States Department of Commerce, an increase of 235 per cent.

July shipments totaled 239, of which 211 were domestic and 28 foreign, compared with 232 in June, when 221 were domestic and 11 foreign, and 128 in July, 1922, when 122 were domestic and six foreign.

Unfilled orders at the end of July were 1738, compared with 1958 at the end of June and 811 July 31, 1922.

UNITED STATES REALTY'S PROFIT SHOWS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The United States Realty & Improvement concern's consolidated income account for the quarter ended July 31 compares:

	1923	1922
Gross	$862,284	$688,582
Exp, deprec, etc	47,810	56,273
Debenture bond int	31,294	115,675
Net income	583,180	516,634
George A. Fuller net	137,570	111,282
Net income	720,750	627,916

UTAH COPPER EARNINGS

The report of Utah Copper Company for three months ended June 30, 1923, shows net earnings of $3,356,988, equivalent to $2.06 a share on the 1,624,490 shares. This compares with net of $704,158 in the second quarter of 1922.

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ERIE RAILROAD'S GROSS MAY MAKE RECORD THIS YEAR

Net Profits Also in Line for Figure Near Peak Level For All Time

The somewhat spectacular increase in the earning power, which the Erie road has shown this year, did not come as a surprise to those who had kept close watch on the road's operations over a period of several years.

At the beginning of 1922 all the indications were that the year would be a very favorable one for Erie. The road's freight traffic density had increased from less than 3,000,000-ton miles a mile of road in 1912 to nearly 5,000,000 in 1920, although the slump in 1921 had been severe. During this period fixed charges per mile had increased only from $5681 to $5710.

In the seven years 1915-21, more than $31,500,000 had been added to the road's surplus. With a good volume of traffic 1922 would unquestionably have shown a balance of earnings on its common stock.

Coal Strike Cut Traffic

The coal strike changed that bright outlook. Whereas Erie's gross from coal traffic is normally nearly $3,000,000 a month, it fell below $1,500,000 monthly from April to September, inclusive. General business was more active last year than in 1921, but Erie's freight traffic density was actually smaller.

As a result Erie earned only a small fraction of fixed charges last year. By drawing on its coal properties to the extent of $11,095,000, the road was able, nevertheless, to end the year with a final deficit of only $4,078,000.

The favorable factors are making themselves felt this year. For the first six months gross revenues were $66,946,879, and net $7,979,719. Calculating the year's gross and net on the basis of the seasonal variations in the last 10 years, final gross will be $146,500,000, and net available for interest $22,160,000, the former a new record and latter close to it.

Earnings Outlook

If final results approximate this estimate Erie will earn $4.09 a share on its common stock this year without allowing anything for "other income," which has averaged $6.60 a share of common for the last eight years.

The road's ability to handle heavy traffic this year is perhaps not unrelated to its heavy expenditures for maintenance in the last few years. While 35 per cent of gross revenues is considered a fair allowance for maintenance under present-day conditions, Erie spent not less than 41 per cent in any of the five years 1918-22.

This liberality bore fruit in a steady reduction in percentage of revenue consumed by direct transportation costs from 56.6 per cent in 1920 to 42 per cent this year to date. Maintenance this year is nearer a normal figure at 36.3 per cent of gross. With an operating ratio of 80 per cent, Erie can cover its interest charges on $105,000,000 gross revenues, less than the 1922 gross, leaving all its "other income" for dividends or surplus.

Other Income Source

Erie's "other income" is derived principally from the Pennsylvania Coal Company. There are $18,135,000 bonds outstanding, against that property which are being retired by a cumulative sinking fund of 10 cents a ton of coal mined.

Calculating tonnage mined from bonds retired it appears that the company mined about 5,000,000 tons each in 1921 and 1922, despite last year's strike.

It seems likely that last year's dividends paid represented more than a single year's profits but over a period of years its mines will continue to contribute generously to Erie's income.

The facts as to Erie's current prosperity and the basis for the belief that the road is permanently on a profitable basis sufficiently explain the steadiness with which its common stock has held between 10¼ and 13⅝ this year, despite the general weakness of the market in recent months.

GREAT NORTHERN ROAD'S BUSINESS

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16—Great Northern road's July net profit was somewhat in excess of $2,000,000 although approximately $300,000 less than July, 1922. Allowance must be made for the fact that on account of the shop strike the payroll last July was abnormally light, while this item for July, 1923, was about normal. Thus net of more than $2,000,000 for July, 1923, will make net for the first seven months this year approximately the same as for the first seven months of 1922. Allowing for a disparity in the maintenance of equipment expense, the recorded decrease in net is in fact a gain of about $700,000.

August loadings are running heavy, especially ore, and with the assurance of substantial harvest traffic, despite a reduction of wheat yield from earlier estimates, Great Northern's prospects of business for the last five months of the year are considered excellent.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS LARGER

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16—California fruit distributors report 15,775 cars of deciduous fruit have been shipped to eastern markets this season to Aug. 10, compared with 8044 in the corresponding period of last year.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Betsy and the Funny Man Practice Archery

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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IT WAS getting on toward noon, and Betsy was busy in the front yard of her father's house, where the lawn sloped down to the road, and the big evergreen tree made a shady place to play. But Betsy was not under the evergreen tree. She was out in the sunshine, shooting at a round target with her new bow and arrows, and sometimes she hit the target, and more often she didn't. Betsy junior sat on the steps of the piazza and might have been watching her, but Betsy junior had been set down in the wrong position to watch anything but the top of the evergreen tree, so she sat looking steadily at it, and smiling sweetly, just as if she was thinking a very pleasant thought. Betsy's kitten, coming along the piazza, stopped to play with Betsy junior's long braids of yellow hair, and that tipped Betsy junior over on her back, so that she closed her eyes and went to sleep. But she still smiled, just as if she was having a pleasant dream.

Betsy shot and shot at the target. When she had shot all her arrows, she picked them up and shot them again. And presently, after she had shot one arrow over the target, and another arrow into the flower bed, she shot an arrow right straight into the bull's-eye.

"Well shot! Well shot!" said a voice behind her. "I couldn't have done better myself."

Betsy knew the voice, even before she looked around, and, more than that, it was just about the time when the Funny Man often came along the road.

"I did it!" exclaimed Betsy. "I hit the target right in the middle. Can you shoot with a bow and arrow?"

"Can I shoot with a bow and arrow!" exclaimed the Funny Man, in a tone of great indignation. "I don't believe the child has the slightest idea who I am."

"I never saw you shoot with a bow and arrow," said Betsy.

"There are many things that you have never seen," said the Funny Man,

My name today
Is Robin Hood.
My home is in
The merry wood.
And though I say
It modestly,
I'm quite a chap
At archery.

"You don't look like Robin Hood," said Betsy. "I've seen pictures of him. He wears a green suit of clothes and a cap with a feather."

"The pictures, my child," said Robin Hood, "are quite correct, as far as they go. But do you always wear the same suit of clothes? I ask you that."

"Of course I don't," said Betsy. "I have clothes to play in and clothes to wear when I am dressed up."

"Exactly," said Robin Hood. "So [illegible], and which clothes do you wear when you have your picture taken?"

"My best clothes," said Betsy.

"Right again," said Robin Hood. "This costume, which at first puzzled you, is my everyday or playing suit. When I have my picture taken, or go to a party, or accompany my mother to pay a call, my mother makes me put on that silly green suit and that silly cap with a feather."

"I didn't know Robin Hood had a mother," said Betsy.

"Everybody has a mother," said Robin Hood,

My mother's name
Is Robinette,
And that is how
My name I get.
Her name she cut
In halves, you see,
And half of it
She gave to me.

"I've got a new bow and arrows," said Betsy.

"That's why I stopped," said Robin Hood. "I was on my way to the grocery store to buy a pound of table butter and a yeast cake."

"Uncle Robert sent it to me for a present," explained Betsy. "You try it, Robin Hood."

Robin Hood took the bow. He fitted an arrow to the string. He raised the bow and then he lowered it.

"I don't think much of shooting at a target," said Robin Hood. "Anybody can shoot at a target. I'm going to shoot at something else."

"What are you going to shoot at?" asked Betsy.

"You just wait a second and I'll tell you," said Robin Hood,

I am a wonder
With the bow,
But always make
A rule, you know,
To loose my shaft,
And after that
Explain what I
Was shooting at.

Robin Hood raised the bow and shot right over the target, and the Funny Man was so much bigger and stronger than Betsy that his arrow flew as far as the clothes yard and knocked a clothespin right off the line.

"I got it!" exclaimed Robin Hood triumphantly. "I was shooting at that clothespin."

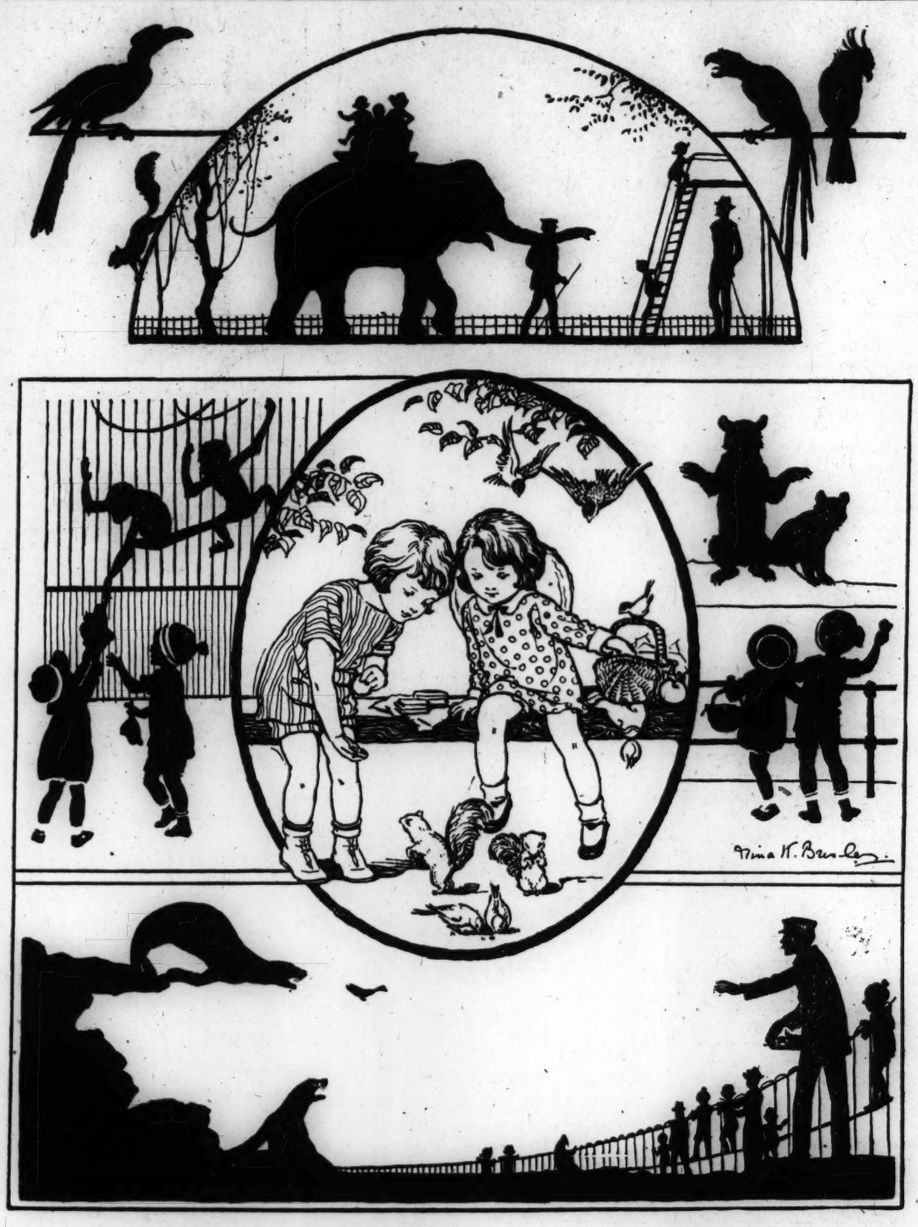
"Now it's my turn," said Betsy, and shot an arrow right past the target. John the Gardener's wheelbarrow was standing in the gravel walk, and the arrow stuck in it.

"That's a good shot!" said Robin Hood. "I knew you were aiming at the wheelbarrow almost as quick as the arrow started. Now you watch me.

I fit my arrow
To the string
And draw it back
Like anything.
I loose my shaft—

As he spoke, Robin Hood shot his arrow. It whizzed through the air, it passed the target, and it sunk deep in the grass.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
cried Robin Hood,
I've hit the lawn;
And there you are!



A Day at the Zoo

"Come along with me
To to Zoo dears,
Elephants you'll see—"

sang Uncle Jim, outside the nursery door.

"Ooh! We're going to the Zoo this morning. Wake up, Pat, quick! All right, Uncle Jim; we're coming!" was heard from the nursery. There was another squeal, some scuffling, and the nursery door flew open. But Uncle Jim had fled at the first sounds, and was now safely in his own room. So, finding no one there, the two little figures attacked their clothes and were dressed and out in no time.

"Ready, Uncle Jim?" they shouted.

"Not yet," shouted back Uncle Jim. "Go down and ask Mother for some paper bags, and scraps of food."

So down the stairs pelted the children, when the hunt for scraps began. Mother found them some pieces of bread, some broken biscuits, and a lot of apples that had got a bit spotted; and by the time Uncle Jim came down, they had each a big bag full to show him.

"Let's see what's inside," he said. "Only bread, biscuits, and apples! Now, you see what my bag is going to be like!"

And what funny things he chose! A mutton bone, bits of fat, some slices of carrot, lettuce leaves, cheese rind, blue peas and raisins, and all sorts of funny things like that. But he seemed pleased with himself!

In half-an-hour's time they were through the Zoo gates, and the fun began.

"Oh, Uncle Jim—just look at that huge bird!" cried Billy.

"Uncle Jim, Uncle Jim, look at that 'normous cow!" cried Pat, pointing to a buffalo; and off they ran, pulling out their bread and apples as they went.

"Hi!" called Uncle Jim at last. "Save some for the monkeys! Here's the monkey house. Now you see if they don't like my bag best!" And, sure enough, they were much more interested in his bag than the children's. They munched the carrots, and filled their cheeks so full with the blue peas that they looked like round balloons on either side! But they did like the apples—so much so that, when they had had a taste of them, they tried to snatch the whole bag through the bars, and it was with difficulty that they were made to let go.

It was hard to leave them; but, as Uncle Jim said, there were so many things waiting to say, "How'd do?" that they came out at last, and went over to see the bears. The great shaggy creatures sat up and begged when they saw the bags the children were carrying, and, when Billy threw a piece of biscuit across the ravine that separated them, one of them caught it in his mouth, just like their little dog at home. It was such fun doing this, that soon every bit of bread and biscuit was gone; so that, when they met an elephant strolling along with a cargo of children on his back, they had not a single crumb to offer him! But he gave them a lovely ride, and afterward seemed quite content with a warm raisin from Pat's hand, although Uncle Jim did pretend that he would have liked it better with the seeds taken out!

They had their lunch—sandwiches that Uncle Jim had brought in his pocket—on a seat under the trees, and squirrels and sparrows came to help them eat it.

But it would take too long to tell you of all the things they did and saw, of how the hyenas crunched up the mutton bone, and the little cat bears and marmosets the rest of the raisins, and how they saw the lions fed with pieces of raw meat from a trolley, and the sea lions dive to catch the fish the keeper threw to them. But if you've been there, of course you'll understand.

"Next time we go to the Zoo," said Billy, when they were on their way home again, "I'm going to bring a whole baker's shop!"

"And a greengrocer's, and a fish shop!" chimed in Pat.

Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every morning when I wake,
I see that all the green leaves shake
Before my window, to and fro,
Up or down as the sea winds blow,

And round about my curtains too,
The sun puts golden fingers through
To say that I'm a sleepy-head
Who should be early out of bed.

—Gordon Hillman

At the Sea

DING, dong! Ding, dong! There goes the bell, telling the passengers to hurry up if they want to catch the boat. And we certainly do, for it is a hot day in the city. What a lovely breeze we will get crossing the river. Bing! bang! The gangways are all up and we are on our way to the seaside. Everybody climbs up the stairs of the ferry-boat to the upper deck, to catch the breeze. Buckets and spades go clitter clatter against little fat legs, but who cares? The owners of the little fat legs run round and round the boat, playing "tick" and "hide and seek." How they laugh when a little dog joins in the game and runs round after them!

Here is the stage where we land. After the boat has run here and there and everywhere except to the right part of the landing stage, to show us how clever she is, we eventually BUMP! and the gangways go down, bing! bang! clickety! clack!—we are there at last. Up the gangways we trip, on to the stage, up the slope, and pay our fares as we pass through the turnstiles.

"Mummy, Mummy, may we build sand castles? May we bathe? May we have a donkey ride?" These questions are flying about, just as the seagulls flew about the boat when we were crossing the river. Mummy spreads mackintoshes and coats on the sands, and sits on them until we have made her an armchair of sand. Then off with our shoes and stockings, jerseys and kilts, trousers and waistcoats and on with our bathing suits and caps!

"I'll race you to the water," says Geoffrey.

"We'll see," says Helen, his sister.

But I don't think we see much for, oh, the splashes! About all we can see is a leg or an arm here and there; then we hear squeals of laughter from where somebody is having fun. Why, what do you think they are doing? They are turning somersaults in the water on top of one another!

How we all laugh. There's Mummy calling to us. Luncheon must be ready, and we run back to see who will be dressed the first. Then we have lunch—such a lunch!—all sorts of sandwiches: lettuce, tomato, banana, shrimp and honey. Then we have berries and cream and cakes, biscuits, chocolate and lemonade, and all sorts of lovely things.

After that we discover that Mummy has sat on her chair for such a long time that she has sat it back into the shore! So we build her another one and put her sunshade up, for it is hotter than ever now.

"Oh, here comes a 'camera man.'" And, before we know how it happened, we are having our photographs taken, sitting on the donkeys. In a few minutes he gives us the photographs, and we give them to Mummy to put in her bag, so that we can show them to our playmates when we go back to school. Now we are building a big trench, right close to the sea, and the water comes rolling in. When we have finished playing with the trench, Mummy takes us to see the lighthouse; and then we go for the boat. For, if we leave it too late, Mummy says the boats are crowded and we might have to wait a long time before we could get on one.

Well, we are on the boat now, and saying good-by to the seaside. There is a band on the boat and some of the children begin to sing; but, hush! what do you think? We are all nodding our heads, and nearly all of us are fast asleep.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is a word descriptive of the weather, the letters spelling it being in their correct order:

1. So you have lived in Utah. O! Tell me about the climate.
2. Corn, wheat, and rye are among the principal cereal crops.
3. Col. Dayton makes a fine appearance in the saddle.
4. I consider the Burbank Co. old-fashioned in their methods.
5. How armies are fed when on the march is not generally known.
6. The Sun, N. Y. Herald, and Tribune are influential papers.
7. This morning, so bright and calm, is typical of some lives.
8. I loaned Bal my new bat and ball yesterday.
9. In case of a storm you can spend the night at my house.
10. Gold is malleable.

The key to the puzzle which appeared upon this page for Aug. 2 is as follows: 1. Sea. 2. Bay. 3. Cove. 4. Firth. 5. Inlet. 6. Fiord. 7. Lake. 8. Loch. 9. Mere. 10. Pond.



TWILIGHT TALES

Susie and Tammas Meet the Seal

SUSIE was busy putting on her red rubber bathing cap, with the little yellow and white rubber daisies. Tammas, the terrier, looked at her thoughtfully and quite wished he had a bathing cap too. But he had a collar studded with a few brass buttons, which really suited him just as well. Susie climbed on top of the bench in the bathing box to peep into the mirror. She always liked to admire the pretty bathing cap before going into the water. Then they were ready. Tammas was ready long before, not having a bathing cap to adjust, and he eyed Susie with disfavor when she climbed on the bench to gaze in the mirror. With a short bark he announced: "Come on, don't be vain. The pool is waiting,—and there may be a seal today!" Seals were Tammas' greatest objects of interest at the seaside. Not that he had seen one yet, but Susie had told him that father had told her that someone else had told him that there were sometimes seals along the coast. So, every time Susie and Tammas went for a bathe in the big pool, they looked out for seals.

This particular day the tide was high and the waves flew right over the edge of the pool. Susie was not quite sure that she liked it. She had to hold on to the ledge of the pool sometimes, not to be swept away. Tammas swam round and round her, giving little barks to tell her not to be afraid. But, all of a sudden, Susie's eyes grew larger and larger. She quickly caught hold of Tammas' collar and whispered: "Tammas, Tammas, it's a seal! Be quiet!"

Tammas scrambled up on the ledge of the pool while Susie held his collar tight, so that he should remember to keep still. There, right in front, they saw what, at first looked like a big lump of shiny brown seaweed, bobbing in the water. But it bobbed most actively, and all of a sudden there rose out of the curling green waves a brown whiskered head on top of what appeared to be the seaweed. It was a big seal. He tossed his head, gave an astonished glance out of large brown eyes at Susie and Tammas and whoosh! he had dived back into the waves.

When he had gone, Tammas expressed his delight in a series of short barks and Susie ran hurriedly off to dress, as she wanted to go right home and tell father and mother that she had really seen the seal. She was so excited over the event that, when she reached the piazza, she exclaimed: "Oh, Mother, the saves were so high, and we have seen a weal!"

Tammas tried to say seal for her, but he only managed to get out "bow-wow," so Susie's mother laughed and said: "Well, I wonder what you two really have seen."

Then Susie explained more clearly all that had befallen at the bathing pool. But Tammas had gone off to sleep in a sunny corner of the piazza. His whiskers twitched every now and then, so one could tell he was dreaming about the seal.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Coeducation in American Colleges

By F. LOUISE NARDIN,
Dean of Women, University of Wisconsin

This is the first of two articles by Dean Nardin on co-education.

WHEN a human being is uncomfortable he may blame himself or the rest of the universe. The choice of hypotheses is older than humanity, according to a whimsical illustration given by a contemporary philosopher. He pictures the experience of a far-off ancestor of humanity, which, having wrapped itself around a bit of sharp stone or shell in its process of food-getting, discovered the great advantage of making the hypothesis that the discomfort was caused by a not-me element in the case. Acting on this hypothesis, the ancestor unwrapped himself, let go the indigestible possession, and chose again more happily. Probably any contemporary of his who failed to make the self-relieving hypothesis perished of inanition and was deprived of the honor of being one of our forgotten ancestors. At any rate, the habit of blaming something else than ourselves seems to be firmly fixed on most of us.

The tendency is active in this present period, rife with imperfect social adjustments. It shows when women seize with avidity upon the theory that their discomforts are wholly due to the fact that they are "living in a man-made world," and that "women have been made a convenience by men." Such a feministic outburst recently in some publication brought the usual journalistic aftermath: a reporter who went about to see what various women thought of these opinions, asking them such questions as these: are women suffering from man's domination of women; are they ill at ease because men alone have laid down the foundations of our social structure; is coeducation disastrous as perpetuating the man-dominated world and in other respects working injustice and hardship to women?

A Prompt Negative

To each of these questions the writer replied with a prompt negative. Had she been a man, she might have hesitated a bit for a little self-examination to discover whether or not she let women off with less exacting demands than she held over men. As a man, she might have deemed profitable a search for even the modicum of truth in the feminist's accusation. But, being a woman, and believing that a woman's time is more fruitfully spent in examining her own attitude toward herself and other women than in bewailing or berating man's attitude toward her, she gave negative answers promptly. She answered out of her experience in a family where numerical preponderance of men would certainly have tended to a man-made world, but where on the contrary a girl was honored by having no slight things expected of her. She answered also out of her observation for a decade of the relations which men and women bear in co-educational universities.

She has been invited, or challenged, to give fuller expression to the views concerning co-education, on which the reporter's sudden questions had drawn forth a confession of faith.

Americans hold four different attitudes toward co-education. Multitudes of people in the middle western and the western United States simply take it for granted as the natural way of providing that equality of educational opportunity which, in their opinion, justice demands. Others regard it as an inferior educational system, an accident of frontier life, which grew up for reasons of economy and which has persisted because of social inertia, even after the number of women students is sufficient to justify economically separate institutions for them.

Another Opinion

Still others regard coeducation as an arrangement that was admirable while the economic situation and the moral code of the triumphant pioneer years in America maintained themselves, but is inefficient and even perilous now that greater wealth makes college possible for those whose languid desire would never have sent them collegeward in the more difficult times—also, now that the older social standards of mutual self-respect and honor between men and women, and the acceptance of marriage as a stable institution are continually wave-beaten by theories of life that substitute dalliance and indulgence for self-respecting comradeship, and that hold instability in marriage to be an inalienable right of men and women in pursuit of happiness, and not a demonstration of moral sickliness and bankruptcy. These would regretfully replace coeducation with segregated education, sorrowing to think that America could stand for only a glorious moment on that shining peak of moral excellence, intellectual eagerness, and ethical idealism.

Not Taken It for Granted

There is a fourth class, akin to these last mentioned, but less deterministic in their social philosophy, and more determined in their battle for sound ideas and ideals, who, without blinking the difficulties and problems that now beset coeducation, nevertheless believe that it carries the most hope for the future.

The University of Wisconsin has not taken coeducation for granted. It has been forced at several periods of its history to examine carefully the reasons for and against coeducation. More than 50 years ago a man of powerful personality whom the institution desired as president was so sure that coeducation would injure women and lower intellectual standards that he refused to come until the board of regents modified the rule of free admission of women to the educational advantages of the university, and left the question of coeducation open. He managed to secure from the State an appropriation for a "state female college," and a building was constructed, but he failed to get a coordinate college established. One excellent thing he did accomplish: he made the State of Wisconsin self-conscious on this education question. As a result educational institutions in Wisconsin, and young men and women as individuals, had to decide upon a policy. Coeducation was chosen in Wisconsin; it did not happen.

Its Merits Granted

The opponents granted the justice of the demand for equal opportunity, the economy, the success of coeducation in the preparatory years; in 1871 an adverse report granted also the refining influence of coeducation on the men students and the greater stimulus to study, but, considered that all these advantages were outweighed by the danger of impropriety when young people were away from parental supervision, and the danger that the colleges, being blamed as responsible for any such impropriety, would lose the confidence of the people and cease to be serviceable in the commonwealth. In Wisconsin, 50 years ago, even as today, public attention was focused upon the behavior of college students. Had the dreaded improprieties occurred, coeducation would have perished. The right-mindedness, the high-mindedness of youth 50 years ago saved it.

There is interesting reading in the educational speeches and reports of that time. President Merriman of Milton College expressed this judgment in 1872: "The intellectual and moral influence of the association of the sexes has been salutary. . . . We are trying to secure a public sentiment among our students which will not tolerate hazing and similar barbarisms, or profanity, intemperance, and similar immoralities. The coeducation of the sexes is favorable to these ends." As the chief obstacle to coeducation he names "conventional and unworthy ideas of what a woman should be or do—that she should be an ornament, perhaps a pet, if she can, and if not must be a drudge. But these sources of difficulty are great evils which education should seek to remedy; and coeducation is very favorable to the process."

The Caldecott Community, a Democratic Experiment

London, England
Special Correspondence

FORTY boys and girls, children of the working classes, are receiving a unique schooling in a roomy old farmhouse in the eastern county of Kent. When I paid a visit to the Caldecott Community I quickly recognized that here a valuable experiment in education and in communal life was being carried out, which, if successful in finding disciples to spread the movement might exercise a large and constructive influence. The founders, Miss Rendel and Miss Potter, have every reason to be proud of their work, which has stood the test of over 12 years' experience.

In 1911 these two ladies opened a free nursery school in a poor part of London with the object of giving to the children of the workers the opportunity for self-development and an education of the best possible kind. But conditions proved adverse. Children living in crowded tenements in mean streets and spending their leisure in ugly surroundings seemingly cannot escape the "slum" atmosphere. Even a few years at an enlightened infants' school does not counteract the ill-effects of a later education in large classes with their almost military discipline and lack of individual treatment. So the school was moved into the country and a community was evolved. The working-class parents gladly contributed to the increased cost of a boarding school according to their means. The new, natural education was greatly appreciated, and many parents willingly made sacrifices that their children might enjoy benefits denied themselves. They saw in this new type of education the dawn of a better day for the worker.

Natural Lives

Here in the country amid delightful surroundings the children from 3 to 15 years of age are leading natural, happy useful lives. They are no longer treated as a class but as individuals. There is freedom to develop according to their natural bent and how rarely does the worker's child have this opportunity. All work with their hands as well as their heads; they do the necessary work of farm and garden and home. It is a real community of young and old of both sexes, where industry and culture go hand in hand as they should in the big world, and where each does some form of useful work and loves to do it well.

It is of the very essence of this experiment that all should work together harmoniously as it is hoped the workers of the future will work. The community sets out to be the world on a small scale, the world as it might be if good-will prevailed. It is a society in which the children learn to live as good citizens. They are not antagonists or competitors but copartners and comrades in a great enterprise. If in youth the lesson of co-operation can be learnt many of the evils of adult industrial life will have been eliminated, so say the friends of the Caldecott Community.

Parent, Teacher and Child

Unlike so many schools in which the parent is regarded as a necessary evil, here the mother and father are warmly welcomed and their co-operation enlisted. Much valuable help has been rendered by these sturdy, industrious, overburdened mothers and fathers whose love for their children is very real. Holidays spent at home and visits of parents to the community keep family ties strong and unbroken.

I saw a grown-up person weaving on a large loom and a child at a small loom, for the teachers and the children work side by side at all kinds of things, especially at the crafts. On the farm the older pupils show the younger ones what they have learnt from their teachers. In the home, elder girls look after the little ones and both girls and boys alike share in the necessary household duties. Thus human fellowship is developed and "the daily round, the common task" is seen to offer opportunities for true service and not to be the drudgery too often associated nowadays with domestic work.

Self-Development and Self-Discipline

The directors are not neglectful of the intellectual education of their pupils but they do not believe in long hours of work nor in mass teaching. The children are allowed choice of occupation and crafts of all kinds keep them happily busy indoors and out of doors for several hours of the day. The elder children have their work apportioned somewhat on the Dalton plan, a few lessons or coaching being given at stated times. It is left to them to arrange their work as they like, but they must get through the amount that is set.

They have their own room and work without supervision; they maintain discipline themselves and so strongly is public opinion in favor of law and order that it is very rare to find these young people idle or noisy when they should be engaged in steady work. The rules of honest work, mutual trust, self-control embodied in the ideals of the community are assimilated, perhaps almost unconsciously, by nearly all the members.

True democracy, the aim of the Caldecott Community in life and in education, can only be based on a spiritual foundation and a very simple religious teaching, with love as its keynote, is given to the children.

This experiment in education cannot solve, nor do its supporters claim that it solves, all the great problems of the modern world, but the directors of the community hope and believe they have laid its foundations wisely and well, in accordance with democratic ideals. If the world is to be made fit for democracy, then the workers must be made ready and fit for the new world of tomorrow. The Caldecott Community is surely a pioneer in this high adventure.

F. B. L.



Boy and Goat, Happy Members of the Caldecott Community

Attracting Men to Teaching

A steady, but not marked, increase in the number of men on the teaching force of the Cincinnati schools is shown in a tabulation just completed by Supt. Randall J. Condon. Fifty years ago there were 64 men on the staff; in 1900 there were 104, and today there are 247. The number of men principals has grown from 52 in 1900 to 71 in 1922. But Cincinnati's sister city, Cleveland, is not able to report as fortunate a condition of affairs. In fact, its fear of feminized schools is so great that it is making special efforts to induce high school boys to go to normal schools, and thus definitely cast their lot with the teaching profession. The three students who so far have heeded the appeal have been promised every opportunity in the way of advancement when they become teachers.

The situation in which Cleveland now finds itself is due largely to a ruling by the board of education 25 years ago that no man need aspire to be principal of an elementary school. As a result, the flow of men into the system immediately stopped. Even a later removal of the arbitrary restriction did not serve to mend matters, and today the principals' association of the city does not include a single schoolmaster.

The Observatory

IT IS not the traditional conclusion which Dubuque, Ia., has reached as a result of its efforts to find out why children leave school before their course is completed. Commonly the notion prevails that a premature desertion of the classroom in favor of the gainful occupation is caused by economic necessity. In Dubuque, the dominant reason is held to be a lack of interest in school studies as at present constituted, a feeling on the part of pupils as well as of their parents that much of the instruction given in the upper grades has no bearing on the individual's vocational future. This revelation follows a survey of the city's continuation schools in which are gathered all children who, out of one motive or another, have abandoned the regular schools and gone to work at an earlier age than the law prescribes. Of the hundreds of cases investigated fewer than 25 per cent said they were under the necessity of earning money. The ordinary response was that the child could not see that it was doing him any material good to continue his education.

Whether this condition discloses, as many will undoubtedly claim, a lack of accurate vision, is not really the question. As long as parents and their sons and daughters hold to the opinion that more is to be gained by being at work than in school, just so long will children leave school at the first legal opportunity. Steady preaching and a continuing campaign of education might serve eventually to cause a change of attitude, but even then there would be no assurance that the doubters were convinced. The most effective step would seem to be to rearrange the school curriculum in such a way as to make it more attractive to those upon whom it is imposed. This Dubuque plans to do.

The proposed reorganization will affect primarily the courses in industrial education. Because the city's chief industry is the woodworking trade, there will probably be established a general wood trade shop in each junior high school, where pupils at an age as early as 12 or 13, may receive sound preliminary instruction in the vocation which so many of them will later follow. It is also recommended by the Iowa State Board of Vocational Education, which was called in as consultant in the case, that training in the allied metal trades be made a feature of the educational system in the evening and part-time schools as well as in the day schools.

The Dubuque decision is to be commended as constituting an effort to make the schools perform their full measure of service to the community. But the results will be still more worth while if ways and means are devised for joining, in close union, the new vocational subjects with the old cultural subjects. The pupils must not be led into the error of thinking that the exclusive function of education is to prepare the individual for a job.

That definite correlation of all school work is not an impossibility is indicated by the successful outcome, from an educational standpoint, of the Buffalo project, by the terms of which the pupils of the Peckham Vocational School are erecting a new school building containing gymnasium, assembly room and classrooms. Writing in School Life, Hiram E. Greiner tells of the care which the teachers took to make the experiment something more than an exercise in carpentry.

At the very outset there was a lesson in narration, argumentation and use of the English language generally. Debates were staged on such subjects as the size of rooms and the uses to which the new building might be put. Discussion of how the money for the project was appropriated and how it would be raised through municipal taxes and of the whole question of the protection of public property furnished first-class training in citizenship. An opportunity for teaching industrial history was also afforded and embraced. The present methods of building were compared with those of the Indian and the early settler. The purpose of windowpanes, of shades, of artificial heating plants, was outlined. Commercial geography, with emphasis on the sources of raw materials and the processes of manufacture, became another interesting subject to the pupil as the building work progressed. The need for transportation, by truck, by boat on canal, lake, or river, by railroads, by airplane, was studied. The methods of lumbering, of stone cutting, of manufacturing concrete and of steel and iron all came up for consideration. The English classes were called upon to prepare correct business forms for correspondence.

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BRITAIN CHANGES PRISON METHODS

Prisons Now Regarded as Places for Reform, Rather Than Mere Punishment

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—The annual report of the Howard League for Penal Reform contains much interesting information on the progress of reform in the conditions and treatment of prisoners, or, as they are now preferably termed, delinquents.

The Howard League has long been drawing attention to the system whereby accused persons are kept a long time in prison awaiting trial. This time will be much reduced by the provisions of the Criminal Justice Bill now going through Parliament. This question is closely bound up with that of bail. A leading London judge, Mr. Justice Horridge, in an address to a grand jury, recently said: "The power given to justices of the peace to grant bail cannot be too freely used."

Extracts from Report

The most interesting part of the Howard League's report, however, is the extracts from the last report of the prison commissioners. In this many of the reforms long advocated by the league are demanded in an official report. It says:

The large number of persons committed for non-indictable offences, together with other indications, suggests that there is still room for lessening the number of committals to prison by such means as a bolder use of probation, and allowance of time in which to pay fines.

The commissioners still think there is reason to regret that the stigma of committal to prison should be imposed in so many cases. Until remand homes unconnected with prisons can be provided, this consideration will remain a weighty one.

Reference was made last year to the appointment of women as visiting magistrates. These are proving very helpful to the prison authorities. The thoroughness with which they do their work, the keenness of their observation, and the practical good sense of their suggestions are noteworthy.

If persons under 21 continue to be sentenced to imprisonment, separate establishments for them are one of the first things that should be provided.

Corporal Punishment Deprecated

A slight increase in corporal punishment is deprecated; 7 cases as against 2. The introduction of outside visitors in men's prisons and of women visitors to some of the lads under 21 is praised. The Governor of Dorchester prison writes that the experiment had fully justified itself.

Further alterations put forward for consideration include better methods regarding bail, more time for paying fines, establishment of "nursing sisters" and of remand homes, a higher standard of efficiency in probation and its freer use, separate institutions for young prisoners, use of a mattress during first weeks of imprisonment, associated meals.

The Howard League still advocates more food for prisoners. They are doing hard physical work, as well as a certain amount of mental work, and from a meal at 4:30 in the afternoon till after exercise on the following morning is a long time.

The appointment of Miss Lilian Barker as Governor of Aylesbury Borstal Institution for girls is regarded as a step in the direction of improved industrial training.

The secretary of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society has lectured on gardening to upward of 6500 prisoners. It is believed that this can but have a beneficial effect on men after their term of detention is finished.

The report gives some idea of what is being done to make British prisons places for reform, rather than punishment.

CANADIAN GOES TO DRY PARLEY

TORONTO, July 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Ben H. Spence, Canadian Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, has left Toronto for Europe as representative to the International Congress Against Alcoholism, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 19 to 26. The congress is a biennial gathering of students of the alcohol problem from all over the world, to which governments and organizations send representatives.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Salon du Travail to Encourage French Craftsmen

Paris, Aug. 3
Special Correspondence

SOME time ago an agreement was made between M. Dior, Minister of Commerce; M. Peyronnet, Minister of Work, and M. Gaston Vidal Undersecretary of State for technical education, for the organization of a Salon du Travail in which awards should be given to the "premiers ouvriers de France."

The Salon du Travail will be the consecration of the efforts made to rescue French industry from its crisis of apprenticeship. Already a law had been passed which obliged the apprentices to be initiated for three years into the technique and practice of their trade. By giving artisans of all ages the opportunity of presenting a work entirely created by themselves, it allows the apprentices, who at the factory have specialized in only one part of furniture-making, for example, to execute an entire piece of furniture and to perfect their specialty.

It is in a word the re-establishment of the "chef-d'œuvre" of yore. The syndicates are really a revival of the antique corporations. The "chef-d'œuvre" conferred on the artisan-apprentices the title of "compagnons," and later the "maitrise" was the tangible proof of their knowledge and skill. Owing to this professional discipline France produced in the course of centuries artisans who excelled at creating and renovating the styles—which then were imitated and interpreted abroad.

But the revolution changed all that. It was indeed right definitely to redress the grievances of the corporations by confirming the régime of freedom which the edict of Turgot had conferred in 1776 on arts and trades. But little by little after the abolition of "jurandes" and "maitrises" the French styles fell off. After the Empire the industrial supremacy passed to England and then to Germany. What was known under the name of "modern style" was not born in France. France, in furniture-making, in tissues and decoration, was content to reproduce the classical styles of the Renaissance, of Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI.

Emphasis on Style

It was only at the beginning of the twentieth century that serious efforts were made to reconquer the supremacy of style. Some French artists have realized some good "ensembles." But their isolated attempts are bound to be fruitless if they are not helped and directed in their researches by an élite of artisans—for the shapes may change and vary, but the technique remains immutable.

There still exist in the villages of France artisans who fashion remarkable pieces of work. The Salon du Goût Français last year revealed the resources of the French provinces. The Salon du Travail will encourage them to keep up the traditions which gradually vanish. Will not workers attempt to create a beautiful piece of work to deserve the title of "premier ouvrier de France"?

Nethertheless, the élite of artisans is far too limited. The talented village artisan is of no great help to trade on a big scale. The projected international exhibition to be held in Paris in 1925 is in everybody's mind. French decorators will have to confront foreign competitors, and France does not mean to linger behind. M. Gaston Vidal has already given a useful impulse in creating professional schools, where the pupils are not merely taught vague theories but are put to work to practical ends. There is an all-round return to the good methods of the past, which insured in bygone centuries the reputation and the perfection of the French artisans. French productions—furniture, jewels, porcelains, etc.—were bought abroad because they had a charm, a gracefulness of contour, a finish, which could be compared to nothing else.

An Elite of Skill

The Salon du Travail by exalting its laureates every year will re-create an élite of skillful practicians who will become for their country a veritable source of wealth. It is also suggested that the right of signing their work will stimulate their pride. The artisan will not only gain immense prestige in his native province but also attract attention to that same province, which owing to him might know a prosperous era. Before the multiplication of means of transport every town, every village, gloried in its potters, its clock makers, its furniture makers, who imagined these marvels of good taste that we are sometimes able to admire in our visits to old French provinces. The reputation of these artists, esteemed in their town, sometimes came to Paris. The Salon du Travail will encourage the renovation of the fine trades which illustrated the name of France.

Another initiative has also been taken by M. Jules Richard who has put at the disposal of the Ville de Paris a sum of 5,000,000 francs for the foundation of a school of apprentices for mechanics of precision. The father of M. Richard, who was municipal councilor, did the same kind of thing in 1873 when he gave to the Ville de Paris large grounds which he owned for the erection of an Ecole d'apprentissage—the Ecole Diderot.

M. Jules Richard is the director of a manufacture of instruments of precision. Workmen for that kind of trade are practically impossible to find. Those who have a sound experience have been at work at the Etablissements Richard for twenty years, but their number is too small for the actual needs. All the others have specialized in a certain branch of the business and are incapable of doing anything else. The Ecole Diderot does not furnish more than eight workers of value and sooner or later they are tempted to enter a bank or an insurance company. M. Richard states that he finds himself obliged to decline orders coming from abroad because there is nobody to execute them.

The school to be founded in the Rue Carducci will form about 100 pupils in three years. It will begin with 40. The teaching will be entirely gratuitous. The pupils will be fed at their midday meal and a sum of money will be given at the end of the school year to the best pupils. The pupils will be purely manual workers proud of their professions, but at the same time they will be taught enough chemistry, mathematics and drawing to serve them technically, intellectually, and morally. What M. Richard seeks to avoid is too much intellectual teaching which, instead of producing good manual workmen, creates inferior engineers and draftsmen. M. Richard esteems that a school of that sort is of urgent need if there are to be artisans left in France.

S. H.

Robert Browning: Another Estimate

Robert Browning, the Poet and the Man: 1833-1846

By Frances M. Sim. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

So much has already been written on the poetry of Robert Browning, and by critics of such distinction, that in any new book on the subject one is inclined to look for some special subtlety of criticism or novelty of point of view. That there is room for a revaluation is not to be denied. The diminution of reputation which has overtaken the other great Victorians, during the last twenty years or so, has not spared Browning; yet to him, more perhaps than to any other poet, modern poetry is deeply indebted. It is hardly going too far to say that, had there been no Browning, the whole physiognomy of contemporary poetic literature would have been different; for little as the "Georgians," or their American brothers, may be conscious of his influence, it was he who introduced into poetry that close analysis of character, that curiosity about the springs of human conduct which is one of the distinguishing marks of the art as it is practiced by most of the more notable writers of today. It would be interesting, therefore, to have a study, written by a critic representative of that vague but none the less real thing called the spirit of the age, in which the great poet's influence should be examined and the sympathies and antipathies between his work and that spirit should be nicely appraised.

Such a study Miss Sim has not attempted to write. She has preferred to treat her subject as an isolated phenomenon, rather than to display him in relationship to his contemporaries or successors. Against this treatment there is, of course, nothing to object except, as has already been said that, to be worth while at this time of day, it would seem to call for a special critical equipment. And Miss Sim's critical equipment, it must be confessed, is not remarkable. She has enthusiasm, certainly, and a minute knowledge of the poetry of which she writes and of the poet's biography; but beyond that it is impossible to credit her with any particular qualification for the task which she has undertaken. Moreover, her sense of the value of words and her grammatical usages are so peculiar as often to be baffling. Nor is it easy to see on what she bases her claim to have thrown fresh light on her theme, unless on her suggestion, supported by not very convincing arguments, that it was Browning, and not Sarah Flower Adams, who was really the author of the well-known hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Perhaps the principal merit of her book is the copious quotations with which she illustrates her analyses of individual poems likely to induce her readers to turn, or return, to the poems themselves.

Next German Opera Season in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—German opera, as set forth in the prospectus of the Wagnerian Opera Company, Melvin H. Dahlberg, general director, will fill a season of six weeks this winter at the Manhattan Opera House in Thirty-Fourth Street, beginning Dec. 25 with "Meistersinger," Wagner's "Rienzi," "Tannhauser," "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Flying Dutchman" and "Das Liebesverbot," a romantic work after Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," are included in repertory. The "Ring" music dramas also are promised.

Siegfried Wagner, son of Richard, will preside at the conductor's desk when his own opera, "Der Baerenhaueter" (Bearskin), is performed on the evening of Jan. 29.

"Mozart Festival Performances," to be conducted by Josef Stransky, are also announced, to include "Don Giovanni," "Magic Flute," "Marriage of Figaro," and "The Abduction From the Seraglio." Other works listed are Halevy's "The Jewess," Johann Strauss' "Gypsy Baron," Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," Neszzler's "Trumpeter of Sackingen," D'Albert's "The Dead Eyes," and Kienzl's "The Evangelist."

Artists re-engaged are: Sopranos—Elsa Alsen, Maria Lorenz-Hoellischer, Joan Ruth, Maria Ivogun, Editha Fleischer, Meta Seinemeyer and Lotte Appel. Contraltos—Ottilie Metzger and Emma Bassth. Tenors—Heinrich Knote, Robert Hutt, Paul Schwarz, Karl Erb, and Harry Steier. Baritones—Theodore Lattermann, Desidor Zador, Benno Ziegler and Otto Semper. Bass—Edward Lankow. Negotiations are reported to be pending with numerous new artists.

Conductors announced are Josef Stransky (guest), Eduard Moericke and Ernest Knoch. The State Symphony Orchestra of New York is the orchestra of the Wagnerian Opera Company. At its forthcoming season of symphony concerts this organization, newly formed here, will be led by Mr. Stransky.



Scene in Eton College Revival of "Much Ado About Nothing"
B. Babbington Smith as Ursula, R. C. Steele as Margaret, F. J. A. Cruso as Beatrice, and G. F. Carey as Hero

"Much Ado About Nothing" at Eton

London, Aug. 3
Special from Monitor Bureau

DOGBERRY exclaimed "God save the Foundation!" with unction when Leonato rewarded him for his "care and honest pains," and the audience at the Eton revival took the happy allusion and cheered till Upper School echoed. For this was a most rare and excellent performance of what Swinburne called Shakespeare's "most perfect comic masterpiece," done by the scholars of Eton, by some of the 70 "poor and indigent scholars" of the Foundation, who were the nucleus of Henry the Sixth's college and who still maintain the traditions of piety and good learning in the heart of the great Oppidan Eton of the twentieth century.

There have often been theatricals in Eton College before this, the dramatic instincts of boyhood being wisely fostered: but the fortunate coincidence of several brilliant actors among the older boys with a keen and tireless master in college, Mr. John F. Crace, who was well qualified to coordinate the impulses and to stage-manage the whole production, has led to the formation of a college dramatic society. This society gives a play every summer for the enjoyment of all and for the benefit of the Eton Mission infant welfare work, which profits to the extent of about £100 every year.

Mr. Crace was there in the background, to be sure; in his shirt sleeves, managing the lighting effects and the curtains and scene shifting, and ready to prompt when needed—yet never needed! But all the rest of the performance belonged to the boys and the boys only. They played all the parts, and had designed and painted the scenery. All the incidental music, which was one of the most charming features of the entertainment, was composed by Mr. H. J. Hales, Mus. Bac., who was a colleger only two years ago. Add to this that the play was given in the high-paneled Upper School, that venerable and historical scene of wonderful memories, with the busts of such notable Old Etonians as Wellington, Chatham, Fielding, Shelley, Gray, Gladstone, Fox and Sir Robert Walpole brooding over the declamations and exuberances of their youthful successors; and it is easily understood, even by those who know not Eton, how poignantly and with what proud sentiments the audiences of Eton folk, on three perfect July evenings, listened to the wit of Benedict and Beatrice, the distress of Claudio and Leonato, and the humors of Dogberry and Verges.

The honors must go to Benedick, played by the captain of the school, A. R. D. Watkin, whose diction and ease, grace and light affectations, mark him out as probably the best actor of his age in England. This was only the last of many histrionic triumphs, and those who heard him in the school speeches on June 4 declaiming Caponsacchi's speech from "The Ring and the Book," recognized an uncommon power. But he was well supported by the Beatrice of F. J. A. Cruso, who put an astonishing amount of sprightliness and charm into what must have been a trying part for a boy of 18.

The Don John of R. C. Martineau (who won the Newcastle Scholarship, the intellectual summit of an Eton career), the Leonato of W. R. Le Fanu (who also designed the beautiful church scene), the Antonio of W. H. J. Christie, the Borachio of F. G. Maxwell, the Friar Francis of R. St. J. O. Wayne, the Dogberry of J. W. Carter, and the Verges of H. Slade deserve perhaps a special word of thanks in a performance which had no weak spots. One of the loveliest memories is of the dirge at Hero's tomb in the third act, sung in the gloom in four voices—"Pardon, goddess of the night," —followed by the cheerful voice of Don Pedro (J. P. R. Maud, son of the Bishop of Kensington):

Good morrow, masters; put your torches out:
The wolves have prey'd; and look, the gentle day,
Before the wheels of Phoebus, round about
Dapples the drowzy east with spots of grey.

But it was not only the singing that charmed; the instrumental music between the acts, repeated in scraps, like bird song, between the scenes, had all the delicacy and Elizabethan sentiment that the names prelude and fugue, allemande, courante, sarabande, minuet, polacca, bourree and gigue suggest.

Enterprises of this magnitude make large inroads into the routine of school life which it is not always possible to justify. The actual rehearsing of the parts must have occupied about three hours a day for six weeks, and this is only a small share of the time and thought that are distracted from the normal schoolboy preoccupations. Shakespeare thrills through the dreary hours in schoolroom and pupil room, and drowns the call of the cricket field and the river. People who see only the detriment to routine doubt the wisdom of such an undertaking.

But no one who saw "Much Ado About Nothing" would hesitate to approve. In coaching boys in their parts, it is easy to teach them things which they would resent in any other guise—to walk gracefully, to hold up their heads when speaking, to use their hands with discretion, to stand still without either lounging or looking awkward, to enunciate clearly, to inflect the voice, to suit action to words, and in other ways to smooth down the angularities of the ordinary Anglo-Saxon schoolboy. All good things in the preparation for manhood, in addition to the learning and understanding of a complete Shakespeare play! What more can parents and masters want for six weeks in a sultry summer? It is the "favor" of education, if you like; and you may quote Dogberry—"Well, for your favor, sir, why, give God thanks, and make no boast of it; and for your reading and writing, let that appear when there is no need for such vanity."

So, in the sum of the matter, at least one member of the audience is content to thank the players and the master in college, and to shout, "God save the Foundation!"

C. R. S.

Pasadena Community Playhouse

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Responding to an appeal made through The Christian Science Monitor recently by Mary Anderson de Navarro, on behalf of the Endowment Fund for the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association has forwarded $25 for a life associate membership. This sum was made up by 25 active workers in the ranks of the Pasadena Community Players subscribing $1 each, in the name of their organization.

Since 1917 the Community Players have made 11 Shakespearean productions, giving 84 performances, to more than 20,000 people. The plays that they have done are "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," (twice), "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Tempest," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "King Lear," "Love's Labour's Lost," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "As You Like It." "The Merchant of Venice" is to be put on in November for seven performances.

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Aug. 9
Special Correspondence

RUPERT HUGHES has gone to Yellowstone Park to make exterior scenes for his new picture, temporarily titled "Law Against Law," written by himself. His company includes Lew Cody, Helene Chadwick, George Walsh, Carmel Myers, a technical staff of 28 men and eight cameramen.

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Warner Brothers are starting several new productions. They include "Lucretia Lombard," a Harry Rapf production with Monte Blue and Irene Rich costarred, and Jack Conway directing; Johnnie Hines in a story called "Conductor 1492," adapted from F. Scott Fitzgerald's story "The Camel's Back"; an Elinor Glyn story called "How to Educate a Wife," which is to be directed by William A. Seiter, and Mae Marsh in a special production of David Belasco's play "Daddies," which was written by John L. Hobble. Harry Beaumont will direct.

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Ernst Lubitsch, who directed Mary Pickford's latest picture, is now at work on one of his own stories, as yet unnamed. There are but five players in his cast, Florence Vidor, Marie Prevost, Warner Baxter, Adolph Menjou, and Creighton Hale. There will be no mob scenes or spectacular flourishes, such as have won him a reputation in the past.

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Marshall Neilan is to start directoral work shortly on Mary Pickford's picture version of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Following that she may do a screen version of "Romeo and Juliet," under Ernst Lubitsch's direction. There is even talk of Douglas Fairbanks playing Romeo in this production.

J. A. B.

George Arliss Films "The Green Goddess"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Harris Theater, Aug. 14, "The Green Goddess;" adapted by Forrest Halsey from William Archer's play. Directed by Sidney Olcott, starring George Arliss.

In a word—yes. The screen version of "The Green Goddess" has little purpose beyond mere entertainment, but it achieves that decidedly. Most of the deftness of plot construction admired in the stage play, as produced a couple of seasons ago by Winthrop Ames, has been retained, while the same star repeats in the new medium his wholly delightful performance as the wicked Rajah of Rokh.

The story of the unhappy wife, the dissolute husband and the honorable lover unexpectedly set down from an aeroplane in a mythical kingdom in outlying India, where the populace is crying for white blood with which to avenge three native chiefs, shortly to be executed by the British Government, affords Arliss numerous opportunities for the sardonic humor in the portrayal of which he excels. Ordinarily a tale that attempts to bring its villain to the forefront of attention is obliged to distort its values to keep down the sympathy that normally would go to the reputable characters suffering from his persecution, and in a measure that problem is evident here; but Arliss' personal force as an actor reduces the difficulty to a minimum.

Next to the splendid performance of Mr. Arliss, the work of Ivan Simpson, as the Rajah's valet—a part which he also played in the stage version—is to be commended. Mr. Simpson, apart from his discrimination and reserve, has the exceptional acting virtue of being able to listen; and mainly through this, proves an admirable foil for his principal. Miss Alice Joyce, returning to the screen as the unhappy wife, after a long absence, is lovely and dignified, although here and there one might wish for a stronger impression of developing character. David Powell, as the honorable friend, Dr. Traherne, is interesting in appearance, but rather negative in performance. Harry Morey is adequate as Major Crespin, the husband.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Quest of Literary Associations

AN OBSERVANT traveler may often get a good deal of quiet amusement in studying the widely varying purposes and interests with which his companions of the road go through a country. One man will spend three months in England, for example, and see nothing, apparently, except the astonishing fact that English people have the custom of taking tea in the middle of the afternoon. Another, of a somewhat higher type, leaves the same country with little besides a tangle of cathedrals in his net. There are some who see only landscape, and others who have eyes for nothing but social conditions, not to mention many more highly specialized varieties, such as that of the man who was ready to sail for home as soon as he had seen Tintern Abbey. More enthusiastic and pertinacious than all these kinds and conditions of travelers, however, is the man who goes from place to place solely and exclusively in pursuit of literary associations.

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Every spot which has had the chrism of printer's ink is holy ground to him, and every spot which has not enjoyed that advantage is a blank, a waste, a place which does not really exist. You press upon his attention in vain the claims of the Cheddar Caves, for they have been explored too recently to be much celebrated in story or song; but he will go cheerfully a hundred miles to see an artificial grotto six feet by ten stuck round with cockle shells for which Pope wrote a string of equally artificial verses. He looks at you with a lack-luster eye as you describe the loveliest village of the plain, but if you can say that Horace Walpole once mentioned the place in a letter he reaches at once for the time-table and begins to pack his bag. Sir Walter Scott draws him to Edinburgh, and there, unless Carlyle or Burns lure him away, he hears the London call of Dr. Johnson, or of Dickens, or of Chaucer, or of half a hundred others. Stratford, of course, he cannot resist, for that town was made for him and in some sense by him. He maintains the hotels of Tennyson-land and supports the chars-à-bancs of the Lake District. Of all travelers, he is most pertinacious and enthusiastic. And when he has found his clue, connected a new-found place with a well-loved book, what traveler's joy is comparable with his? He has the pleasures of discovery and of recognition rolled into one, the happiness which comes from a sudden union of the novel and the familiar. See him as he sits in the garden at Dean Prior where Robert Herrick trimmed his roses three centuries ago, as he watches that poet's successor in the vicarage—also a poet, besides being one of the best archers in England—pottering about among his flower beds! Such an experience, he feels, is enough to reward him for all the miles that lie behind, as the most famous lines of the seventeenth century singer come back to him with a poignancy never felt before—

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying.

Probably there are few more pure and disinterested obsessions in the world than this which leads the literary pilgrim on from town to town, from hill to storied hill, at the beck of an airy name. No thought of gain or of reputation drives him. He has not even the plodding student's expectation of adding to his stock of knowledge, for he knows full well that when he has seen Wordsworth's Dove Cottage he will know not a jot more about the poet than he knew before. One must conclude that he is drawn by pure affection, or perhaps by a curious phase of the homing instinct which has not yet been sufficiently considered. What better explanation can be given, indeed, of his yearning for places he has never seen, than to call it a natural fondness for the many homes of his fancy? He makes very little distinction, we should observe, between fiction and fact. The homes of Tess of the D'Urbervilles, who never existed, are more to him than Max Gate, just outside of Dorchester, where the man who imagined her still lives. The houses inhabited by Charles Dickens are not indifferent to him. But the inns made famous by Mr. Pickwick! He has been happy in them from his early childhood. In making pilgrimage to the Angel at Bury Saint Edmunds he feels that he is going home.

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The literary traveler is not unknown in the United States, but England really is his happiest hunting ground. Literary associations are sown so thickly there that he treads upon them at every step. No sooner has he left the territory of Jane Austen than he begins upon that of George Eliot. The land of Thomas Hardy and that of George Meredith overlap. When he finds himself in a village for which he can recollect no literary connections he blames his reading or his memory, certain that somewhere in England's thousand years of writing that village has had its hour of glory.

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Fine and high as this enthusiasm is, one ponders at times whether it may not be overdone, whether those who narrow their field of interest to so fine a point may not miss the very thing for which they are in search. The secret of John Keats, the marvel of his genius and the audacious splendor of his fancy, are no nearer one's comprehension when one has tracked the wonderful boy through Winchester, the Isle of Wight, Devonshire, Box Hill and Hampstead Heath. Would it not be better to sit down with his book of poems under almost any convenient beech tree? For the fact would seem to be that all of England, and not this or that particular spot in it, was the environment of John Keats. Not the cities and towns and villages alone, nor the rivers and hills and forests, made him what he was, but all of England's history, its architecture, government, social arrangements, climate, landscape. To know John Keats most thoroughly, then, we must know his England entire, for in the last analysis a writer's environment is simply the entire national life of his time. The literary pilgrim of the more impassioned sort will not believe this, and perhaps he is the happier for his disbelief.

O. S.

Summer Day in Perigold

If travelers must have a quest, mine, nominally, is Brantôme, the coquette little city, lying away north, in the valley of the Dronne, and once lorded over by that Sire de Brantôme whose gossiping memoirs give us so vivid a picture of the troubled times of Catherine de Médicis and Henry of Navarre. Actually, however, I care little where or when I ultimately arrive. I just seek the summer—a summer's day in Périgord, with the hills, the woods, the wind and the sky, and, I will add, the clouds; for, as I climb and still climb, past the great castle of Château l'Evêque, the gentle rain comes driving about me, the road is a series of rivulets, and the wide, wide landscape that opens out mile by mile is lost again, before I have well seen it, in swirling wreaths of mist. Then, slowly the clouds break, blue sky and golden sunlight gleam between the wind-frayed edges, and an hour later, on the crest of the hill, the glittering pageant of summer fills the country-side with delight. I dismount, and sit on a milestone, to enjoy. For league after league, the "bocage" landscape—as they would call it away north, in Poitou—is broken by hill, and dale, and hollow, with patches of oak, and fir-clad ridges black against the sky line; and, marking the line of the road, walnuts and flowering acacias, that throw their network of flickering shadow upon cornlands, or grass, or arable; and, right before me, upon a stretch of vine, that a bluff-clad peasant, with a bright blue can strapped to his shoulders, is industriously spraying. The heavens above are one great glory; for in the deep azure firmament are floating majestic islands of billowy cloud, purple bosomed, shot with opal hues, and edged in gleaming silver; while far away, down the valley toward the towers of hoary Bourdeilles, upon its hill, the indigo breasted storm-clouds are dropping their largesse, in long straight streams, and blotting out all the horizons behind a filmy veil of rain. But upon the road, for a moment, the sun still shines, and the country glows mysteriously in the deeper, richer tones, that only this blend of shine and shadow can bring forth. Two black and white magpies, with slow sagging flight, pass me, and vanish into a distant copse, linking thus the charm of roadside intimacy with the more august beauty of the beyond.

Toward me, up the hill, trundles a primitive cart, drawn by a grey donkey with limbs frail, and ears long, beyond even the wont of his kind. The owner, a rubicund old peasant, who has been pushing his equipage from behind, gives me the good day, and halts his beast. Then he vaults actively up on to the tail-board and sits there.

"A stormy day!" He looks up at the sky, screening his eyes from the sun with two large toil-worn hands. "Yes," he continues, "very stormy: there are two wind-currents, and two cloud-drifts also—one that's rising, and one that falls. There will be more storm yet—and soon." He slipped down from the tailboard, and turned toward his donkey. "Allez!" he said peremptorily. The donkey continued to meditate. He did not move.

The old farmer looked at me, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Do you know what he is saying? He is saying, 'Ah, si on pouvait seulement continuer comme ça (if we could only stay a little bit longer as we are), and with a mouthful of hay into the bargain.' But we can't, mon ami, not just yet. Allez donc!"

The grey donkey pricked his long ears forward; but did not stir.

"Allez donc, voyons!" Both ears twitched; very deliberately a delicate hoof moved forward; another followed it; the wheels crunched upon the road; and the patron, throwing back to their respective ditches the two stones that had served as brakes, pushed at the tailboard again. The equipage jogged on.

"Monsieur, je vous souhaite le bein bon jour" (I wish you the very best of good days). And, indeed, I had one, though when, a quarter of an hour later, I spun down the hill into ancient Brantôme, the street, and my person alike, were as rivers in flood. The farmer had been right about that storm.

Mending the Well Sweep

A jewelled autumn day
Among the husks of other days!
(And was it yesterday or years ago?)
The pasture still was green
A dancing floor that fitted well the feet
Had trod it; all unseen,
The night before, but left their fairy ring.
There while the sunny afternoon
Swung slowly by,
I watched my father shape a high well sweep,
Balance the beam and firmly fix the rope;
Pausing to throw a word at me, or sing,
In mellow, untaught voice with careless swing,
Lugubrious songs of battle. . . .

Black-haired, black-bearded as a pirate,
Strong, and facile of his fingers
Like those brave men who sailed with Drake
Around the world—
(Not one that fate could break)
He seemed to me that way
That autumn day. . . .

The blackbird peered, a brilliant fleck,
Charmed by the iridescence of his neck;
And sparrows—not the ones in early spring
Had tossed their song up to the skies—
But travelled birds
Whose two white feathers in the wing
Showed they had come from far-off lands,
Those lands to which the wild goose flies.
(I saw those sparrows in the park one day.
Ah, yesterday that was, not years ago!)

Then when the sweep was mended
My father drew the water.
The bright bay mare with gentle eyes
Came trotting with her colt
That rubbed his cold nose 'gainst my cheek
The while his mother looked surprise
At such a colt as I—such lack of legs!
Though courteously she did not speak
But sniffed my father's hand for sugar-lumps.
And as I trotted home close by my father's side
Over the pasture that seemed so wide
'Twould take an hour to cross,
He told the tale of Ali Baba and the forty thieves.
Yes, it was years ago.

—Georgia E. Bennett, in "Vagrants."

Remedy

I see no remedy for despair but some form of profoundly attending to one's own business.—Stuart P. Sherman.

On Seabound Monhegan

FAIR summer days on the Maine coast lure a man seaward with resistless call. If within him smoulders yet a spark of that love of adventure which the wind across blue water has fanned to a flame in men's hearts since time began, he will, given fair opportunity, respond to that call. So I took my small boat, equipped with portable sail, and set forth far across the stretches of open water, even to the island called Monhegan, lying seaward full sixteen miles from the fair harbor of Boothbay.

To the landsman this was an adventurous trip fraught with unguessable possibilities, offering no haven of refuge should need arise, requiring good seamanship should a sudden summer squall descend. Yet how pleasantly was it accomplished, with zestful breeze out of the northwest! My small boat, well tilted to the wind's pressure, glided along happily and safely. How apt Whittier's lines to such a time and place!

"Good-bye to pain and care! I take
Mine ease today;
Here where these sunny waters break,
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.

"I draw a freer breath—I seem
Like all I see—
Waves in the sun—the white-winged gleam
Of sea-birds in the slanting beam—
And far-off sails which flit before the South-wind free."

Hours tripped past, and I turned my boat's bow into the little harbor of Monhegan's sea-girt isle, where Weymouth and John Smith found refuge centuries ago. Said Smith in his diary, succinctly, "Between Monahigon and Monanis is a small harbor, where we rid."

The sun was sinking as I clambered ashore. Presently I mounted the hill to the great lighthouse. The keeper was stripping its day wrappings from the mighty lantern, with its wonderful prismatic lenses, and oiling the delicate machinery of revolution. And directly, at the very instant the sun sunk below the horizon and into the western sea, a soft yellow glow diffused itself over all things close at hand, as the warning beams flamed across a darkening ocean. Scarce discernible so near by were they, but visible far at sea in great flashes of light, to the power of one hundred and fifty thousand candles.

The dim line of the coast faded into the evening's haze, and far seaward the lights of coasting vessels gleamed through the gathering shadows. Then out from the little harbor set forth fishermen in quest of the elusive mackerel whose marketing is their livelihood in summer, on this seabound isle. Through the twilight they circled here and there, and as the mighty beam of light over my head went round and round on its revolutions, slowly and unfailingly, its flash threw the fishing boats into bold relief for a moment, to leave them then in a darker shadow. Like a dimly seen searching hand, the ray traveled across the bold sides of the great rock called Manana, the rock crowned with its steam trumpet which, when the fog enfolds all things, flings forth across the sea a strident bellow of warning.

Down in the little harbor I found the fishermen returning, their women folk waiting to hear what had been the fortunes of the sea. Eager hails rang out across the quiet water, to bring replies reassuring or resigned to ill-fortune. And from the hillside above, and the summer hotels, came softly the strains of music, and the happy laughter of folk at play.

Washington, As Viewed in Vienna

The postal courier who came twice a week from the old Virginia city of Alexandria to Mount Vernon—the home and plantation of George Washington, former President of the thirteen United States of America—was carrying a remarkable package in the stout letter bag that swung from his shoulder by a leather strap. The package was from Paris. There was nothing remarkable about that, to be sure, for Washington's friend Lafayette, who several years before had returned to France, used to send, ever and again, tidings from his native land, which was steadily growing more liberal and restless, to his old comrade in arms. Only a short time before he had submitted to Washington, as the best judge of such questions, the declaration of rights that he had drawn up for the National Assembly at Versailles. "You who have recognized the rights of Man as the principal basis of the law of states in the Congress over which you yourself once presided, will be able to judge quickest and best of this new pronouncement that I have made of the unchanging fundamental rights of our race," Lafayette had added. . . .

What could be in it? The honest courier, who was almost as white-haired as the horse he rode, restrained himself from fingering and feeling the package any more in a vain effort to make out the nature of its contents. That fine old gentleman, Benjamin Franklin himself, had sworn the courier to official secrecy in Philadelphia—but then at that time Franklin was still Postmaster-General of all the British colonies in America. The old postmaster, now grown gray, had taken his own oath in the name of the King of England. At that time George II had been the reigning monarch, over there in England, the mother country, and now it was George III. The princes had disappeared, but hard-won freedom remained. Now, more than ever, it was necessary to be true to freedom and the obligations of the official oath.

With such democratic reflections the old courier handed over the package together with a bundle of letters to the old Negro who served as porter of Mount Vernon. . . .

The Negro marched quickly, with the mail that he had received, from the porter's lodge to the big white manor house. . . .

Washington was sitting talking with his wife before the hearth fire in the beautifully furnished living-room of his home.

"Come in!", he called quickly in answer to a knock on the door. . . .

The Negro entered and without obeisance, but more like a friend, handed the mail to his master in a fiber basket. The silver platter that his wife had once endeavored to introduce had been declined by Washington on the ground that "It is too fine, Martha, for farmers like ourselves!" Full of peace and calm that suits a man of advanced age living in honorable retirement, Washington opened one letter after another and read each through. . . . Now he picked up and began to open the thick package that had come to him from the hand of Lafayette.

"I hope it is not another decoration or an order," he sighed dismally to his wife, who was watching him with lively curiosity as he carefully unpacked the foreign parcel. She knew well his hearty dislike for such trivial decorations, which nevertheless, being sent by states that he honored (for he recognized every form of government save tyranny itself) he could not spurn. His wife, with true Republican pride, he made the guardian of his orders. It was she who cared for these bright birds which, in spite of his dislike for them, came flying to him from every country—putting them away in cases and drawers, together with her own ornaments. . . .

However, the object which he was now drawing from its packing did not appear to be another order, after all. It was a huge, shapeless, iron key, the kind that in the Middle Ages would have locked up the gates of a city or a castle, and in the note that accompanied this extraordinary object he read that this was the key of the Bastille, that terrible state-prison of France, whose storming by the people of Paris announced the beginning of a revolution in France and Europe which was afterward to degenerate into war, despotism, and reaction.

"I knew no one among all the men living in the world more worthy than you to receive this token of a shattered despotism," wrote Lafayette, now an officer of the French people's army, who had sent this rusty lump of metal.

"A kind of order after all, Martha," complained the warrier of freedom to his wife, as he turned the iron symbol of so much useless human punishment and suffering over in his hands, which were so delicate that they seemed to be better suited for the pen than the sword. "At any rate it is something that gives me more satisfaction than new orders. It seems almost as though this particular order were being bestowed on me by mankind as a whole. That is why I am going to hang it proudly over my hearth as the noblest distinction that has come to me next to my election as the first President of the American States."

He was thoroughly aroused, this man who usually was so calm and peaceful, over the unexpected honor that had come to him from afar. . . .

"Meantime I will myself take a look at this estate of mine so that I may not forget it entirely. I will show this key to the river before I hang it in our room." . . .

And now he stood on a green plot of grass near his house over the Potomac. A mild west wind blew over this clayish yellow stream which was still to keep its old Indian name in the new America. The old fighter in the wars of freedom had taken off his black three-cornered hat and let the air play about his long head and through his hair, still thick over the temples, crisp and powdered, which was brought together in the rear in a thick queue. . . .

The woods reminded him at a distance of another grove on the banks of the Hudson. Thus he had stood at Newburgh before the trees had been cut away for building houses and for fuel, and it was in that grove . . . when he was at the height of his fame, that some of his officers had wanted to make him king; but he had refused the crown they offered, the mark of one man's power—not as Cæsar had refused it nor as Cæsar's later pitiful imitator, Napoleon, who wished in after days to gain power over France and Europe. Washington did not refuse with a secret thought of "Perhaps later." No, he refused with an unchanging oath for his own sake and his country's: "Never!"

And so he stood now, his forehead, proud as that of Brutus, lifted up to Heaven. . . . In his hand he held the key of slavery which Europe had sent him and he lifted it like a warning, high over the river and over the land of America whose newer history began with him, as if he would have said: "Every man shall find his home in this land, everyone save the man who is not free."—Herbert Eulenberg, in Neue Freie Presse, Vienna. Translated for The Living Age.

Orchestral

A tentative note
To tune up his throat.
Then the deep, rich call
Of the cardinal,
And the passionate, strong
Wave on wave of his crimson song.
Then
The piercing cicada-like shrill of the wren.
A hush—
Startled by such a burst from the thrush
That it chills to the marrow!
Chirp, chirp, chirp,
Breaks in the sparrow.
But hark!
Did you catch that high C-note of the lark?
A twitch of the tail,
A leap, a flutter, and then a hail
Of notes that would shame a nightingale!
And all you've heard
Is a mockingbird.

—Albert E. Trombly, in "Voices of the Southwest." Edited by Hilton Ross Greer.

A Bow Drawn at a Venture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN clergyman, who for thirty years had taken part in the services in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, once likened sermons there to a bow drawn at a venture, so little did the preacher believe he could know of the needs and aspirations of the swiftly changing throng of sight-seers and transient worshipers within those historic walls.

Doubtless, a moment's thought would compel us all to admit that the problem of responding wisely to each passing instant's demand for right judgment, speech, or action constitutes the entire problem of human life. For the most part, imperfect data, biased conclusions, self-seeking actions, and unsound counsel seem to make up the only available hypotheses by which human footsteps may be guided. Small wonder that so much lost ground has to be recaptured; that so many earnestly sought objectives prove on attainment to be but Dead Sea fruit, and so many rich opportunities pass quite unperceived!

In two books of the Old Testament we find the same striking account of the final discomfiture of King Ahab, whose iniquitous career had been characterized by a succession of deeds of cruelty and willful disobedience to God. Distrustful of his own chosen counselors, who assured him of a victorious outcome for his campaign against Syria, and resentful in his attitude to the prophet, whose spiritual sense had rebuked Ahab's past wickedness, the king went into battle. There he fell a victim to his own sense of uncertainty and self-will: he was slain by an arrow when someone drew "a bow at a venture."

Paul tersely stated in his counsel to Timothy the only way by which right judgment may be attained: "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes it unmistakably clear that the need of mankind is for a clearer understanding of man's true relationship to God; and on page 424 she writes, "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony." Only one Mind! And our task is, not to scheme, plot, and circumvent, but simply to "unite with the one Mind"; in other words, to be obedient to God, or good; to show ourselves "approved unto God."

To gain this serene consciousness of security, there is no other way than resolutely to exclude from our own thoughts every purpose that does not square with the Golden Rule, and to advance from this standpoint to resist evil in every form. In this way our acquaintance with God and with the manifestations which conform to good will develop day by day. Just as a bank employee's familiarity with genuine money protects him from being imposed upon by spurious currency, so our familiarity with good thoughts must operate to protect us from erroneous suggestions, however subtle their guise or however pleasing to the physical senses they may appear to be. The activity of good is spontaneous, positive, and universal; and it governs all alike. Mrs. Eddy declares in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), "Goodness involuntarily resists evil."

It is frequently said of certain people that they are susceptible to vagaries of fortune in the form of good luck or bad. But God is unchangeable good. Christian Science saves mortals from their misplaced allegiance to the belief of chance or change. It teaches them to replace the selfish, sinful imaginings of the carnal mind with the pure desires and spiritual aspirations which reflect the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Purified by that childlike humility which is willing to lay aside preconceived plans and conclusions, and gain its own natural expression through deeds of unselfishness and love, human thought becomes better able to reflect the infinite purposes of good. Thus it is stabilized to resist the suggestions and allurements of evil.

Temperament and environment are mortal beliefs, which lose all power as thought becomes sufficiently unselfed to seek to do the will of Him "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The word or deed impelled by thought lifted to this altitude of communion with God, whether in the home, the office, the factory, or the pulpit, is always accomplishing its omnipotent destiny, however discouraging its prospects according to material sense. The Christian Scientist, humbly endeavoring to imitate the works of Christ Jesus, the Wayshower, listens attentively for the "still small voice" of Truth, and commits his effort to the never failing protection of infinite intelligence and Love. How comforting the assurance from the pen and life of the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 347): "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light"!



Scene on Monhegan

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1923

EDITORIALS

Why French Policy Hardened

TO UNDERSTAND why French policy is what it now is, it is necessary to recall the various stages by which M. Poincaré reached the conclusions which now dominate his conduct. Even those who deplore French action will at least recognize that there are certain reasons why France should in the end have appeared to stand up against the whole world, and to become heedless of Germany's ruin and of Europe's economic difficulties. An outline of the progress of events in which the French point of view is emphasized will be of value.

In January last, when Mr. Bonar Law met M. Poincaré, there was not the smallest attempt at diplomacy. There was only fatalism on the British side. The attitude, indeed, was that of a man who believed that a separation of paths was inevitable, and it was to no purpose to struggle against adversity. At that time, M. Poincaré did not want to go into the Ruhr. It was an experiment which was feared. It was hardly thought possible after M. Briand's cry of "Debout les Classes!" which implied that there would have to be a general mobilization to carry out such an operation.

When, however, Great Britain gave up the game in January, France felt obliged to carry out its constant threats. There is no need to criticize the tactics then employed, either by the British or by the French, but it is probable that M. Poincaré had not made up his mind until it was made up for him.

Once in the Ruhr, the occupation developed. The fact was accepted, and there was no effective opposition. Although the French Prime Minister still only thought of obtaining a speedy political victory, as time passed it became necessary to obtain something more than the easy triumph he had counted upon. There was exasperation at resistance, national pride was invoked, there was a hardening of feeling, and at last M. Poincaré, by gradual steps, was led to envisage the virtual annexation of the Ruhr and impose hard conditions. It was decided not to evacuate the Ruhr until the last penny was paid, nor to engage in conversations until Germany surrendered.

Surrender was the chief demand. It had to be won at all costs. When British support came to be considered the sole cause of Germany's continued resistance, when England declined to advise Germany to capitulate, the hardening process went further. It became impossible for M. Poincaré to make any concessions which would not be interpreted as an exhibition of weakness and a confession of defeat. French policy crystallized. At one moment France would have been well content with a moral triumph. It was difficult for England honestly to advise Germany against its own conception of justice, but the prize was the possible saving of Germany—and of Europe.

In the end, France became resigned to the break-up of Germany. The purpose changed, bit by bit, from mere bluff to what was hoped would be a brief demonstration, and then to angry insistence on unconditional surrender, and finally to utter indifference to the smash of Germany, since nothing else could be had, with France holding to the Ruhr. The search for reparations turned into a demand for a political victory, and at last to a hope of security even in European chaos, with perhaps territorial compensations for France.

Complicating and helping these processes has been the French preoccupation with the British debt, which is regarded as a menacing weapon which may be brandished by Great Britain. France is inclined to become reckless and bitterly defiant of England. The Ruhr occupation is intended to put pressure on England as well as on Germany.

The question arises whether it would not have been better to have permitted and even helped France to rejoice in a Pyrrhic success. France has been always well content to attach more importance to political advantages than to financial gains, and the conversations between France and England might have led to better results had England not been quite so rigid in its opposition to the Ruhr policy. The outlook in Europe is now far from satisfactory, and it would be desirable for both sides in this unfortunate dispute to endeavor to understand the point of view of the other, and to make all concessions which are compatible with basic fundamentals.

FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON says in The Atlantic Monthly for August: "It was against capitalism that the Russian leaders directed their attack, . . . and it is against capitalism under one name or another that the discontented classes everywhere draw their indictment." It is disappointing to find this confusion of thought, or misuse of terms, in an otherwise clear and concise appeal to the heart and conscience of mankind for an earnest effort to eradicate the discontent that leads to revolution, by abolishing its causes. There is nothing in society as it exists in the civilized world today that can properly be termed "capitalism."

What Is "Capitalism"?

What the Socialist and Communistic followers of Karl Marx call the "capitalistic system" nowhere exists. What Marx described in "Das Kapital" is the system of legalized privilege that enables one set of men to absorb an ever-increasing share of the wealth produced by other men. He did not, and could not, establish his contention that these conditions were due to the private ownership of capital. Capital is simply wealth—labor products—devoted to the production of more wealth. It is an inert thing that is essential to efficient production. It does not, and cannot, oppress the workers or any other class. Law-created special privileges work to the injury of the wealth producers, but it is folly to speak of them as "capitalism." As well say "propertyism," and blame the institution of private property for the evils and abuses arising out of foolish laws. There can be no progress toward a wiser and juster social order until the leaders of thought abandon the strange idea that "capitalism" is the enemy. There is no such thing.

MANY partisan newspapers which a few days ago were urging that some steps be taken to lighten the burdens resting upon the President are now bitterly attacking President Coolidge for an appointment which is obviously designed to accomplish precisely that end. The most irritating and harassing tasks which fall to the lot of the President of the United States are, as the Monitor has repeatedly pointed out, those which devolve upon him as the head of his political party. If he could be freed from the task of settling every political quarrel that arises between powerful bosses in various states, or of investigating with an eye to its political effect the nature of every appointment recommended to him; if he could be freed from the task of considering whether this or that act would redound to the party's benefit, and be left, unencumbered with partisan duties, to perform the strictly governmental duties of his office, the lot of the President would be materially easier.

The Secretary to the President

It would seem that President Coolidge has recognized this fact, and has sought to shift these burdens by appointing as Secretary to the President a man whose long political service in Congress and in the councils of the Republican Party will unquestionably fit him to determine partisan questions astutely. In politics, Mr. Slemp knows his way about. His acquaintance with the leaders of his party is intimate and extended. His knowledge of the methods of legislation, based upon a ten years' service in Congress, will be of inestimable advantage to the President. Partisan charges brought against him at one time, allegations that he had served as an "office broker," were disproved by a congressional investigation, the findings of which are entitled to universal acceptance. He has every quality necessary to relieve the President from a peculiar and a heavy burden, and to that extent his appointment is certainly commendable.

The post of Secretary to the President is one approaching that of a Cabinet officer in dignity and importance. It is interesting to note how the names of certain of these officials have remained almost as fresh in the minds of the people as those of the presidents they served. Nicolay and Hay of the Lincoln Administration are remembered, but few people could tell offhand who was private secretary to Grant, Hayes, or Garfield. Grover Cleveland's faithful "Dan" Lamont is remembered, not only because of his notable service in office and his distinguished success in business affairs after retirement, but because of the pleasantries in the form of dialogues between him and his patron which for a long time enlivened the columns of the New York Sun. Maj. Elijah Halford of the Harrison Administration, and George B. Cortelyou, who served with McKinley and Roosevelt, are recalled, but memory balks at the effort to recall the name, or names, of those who served President Taft.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Slemp will be one of the secretaries that political observers will be slow to forget.

THE report of the committee on citizenship of the American Bar Association, to be submitted to that body at Minneapolis, Aug. 28, is a most extraordinary document, if the summaries presented to the press are accurate. It seems to be definitely calculated to arouse fear, and to disseminate the gravest apprehensions in the minds of the American people as to impending social revolution. But the evidence from which the terrifying conclusions are deduced are vague and inconclusive. Any member of the Bar Association pursuing his profession in a court would set aside as unworthy of admission to the record assertions thus made anonymously and not backed up according to the established rules of evidence.

"Seeing Red" With Little Reason

The Nation is told by this committee that "dangerous elements are actually moving toward a revolution in America both openly and secretly." The committee goes on to say, "It is stated on competent authority that there are 1,500,000 radicals in the country who are clamoring for a change in the nature of our government from its present form to one of various degrees of a Communistic state. It is said there are 400 newspapers and periodicals that represent similar views and that are read regularly by 5,000,000 people. It is also said that $3,000,000 was spent during the past year on behalf of Red propaganda."

There are in the United States today, according to the last census, in round numbers 14,000,000 males between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine. That is about the period of life at which men are apt to be infected with the virus of Communism. The number of women who are radicals, outside of one or two big cities, is negligible. It would appear, therefore, that the Bar Association, upon information which it describes as "competent authority," is willing to state that one out of every ten citizens between these ages is clamoring for a change in the nature of the Government of the United States!

Frankly, we don't believe it. We think it essential to the maintenance of the influence of the Bar Association that it should cite more definitely the "competent authority" from which it draws this extraordinary conclusion. The committee goes on to say that there are 400 newspapers and periodicals read by 5,000,000 people advocating the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of the Communistic state. That would be giving to each of these newspapers a circulation in excess of 12,500 copies. If the Bar Association would only turn to any recognized newspaper directory it would discover very speedily that the circulation of these little revolutionary periodicals, with the single exception, perhaps, of a large Socialist paper in New York City, is trifling. Most of them distribute a few hundred at most. It is questionable whether, with the one exception noted, there is a single Red paper in the United States that has a circulation of 20,000 copies. Who it was advised the Bar Association to put out this particular statement is unknown. The committee report uses only the convenient phrase, "It is said," to indicate the source of its information. From the same informant it learned of the $3,000,000 spent in behalf of Red propaganda. Even that will be looked upon with some incredulity and particularly by persons who have undertaken the task of raising funds for any sort of a political campaign.

The Bar Association is an organization exerting a very wide and highly commendable influence. Its utterances are taken to heart by the American people. There is the more reason, therefore, that it should be careful to avoid extreme and exaggerated statements on any subject; that it should refrain from doing anything calculated to arouse public apprehension and distrust of the stability of the Government, and particularly that it should make no public statements of fact, or alleged fact, unless it is in possession of such evidence as its own members would admit in a court of law in support of those assertions.

AS AN argument in favor of exclusively private endowment of institutions for higher education, it is often urged that gifts from individuals for special purposes or schools will be withheld from state-supported universities, that their alumni and others will rely on the public purse to provide funds, and that in this respect colleges that depend on and inspire private generosity have a great advantage over those that are otherwise financed.

Private Gifts and State Universities

The well-known tendency of human nature to let the government pay for everything for which it can be induced to appropriate money lends plausibility to this theory. An examination of the facts in a concrete case, however, will help to disclose whether or not the hypothesis works in practice as its proponents say it will.

The University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, has been sending out graduates for more than three-quarters of a century. It has been liberally supported by the State for more than half a century, and this support has been increasing in recent years. How has the theory in question worked there?

After the State Legislature had been showing for some years increasing liberality toward the university, there began about a quarter of a century ago the giving of money by alumni and others. This was small at first. Soon it developed large proportions. Now the stream that was only a rill has become a flood. The urge of what was going on at Ann Arbor has been twofold. The alumni, always loyal and admiring, winning greater material rewards through the education the State gave them, were inspired by the sight of the generosity of the Commonwealth to devote an increasing proportion of their wealth toward improving the efficiency and glory of their alma mater. Here are a few of their benefactions in the last twenty years, which will show the growing tendency among the graduates to supplement the liberality of the State:

A library building replaced, when it was outgrown, by the present $500,000 structure given by the State; the Barber Gymnasium; the Hill Auditorium, seating 5000 persons, a beautiful building for university assemblages; the alumni memorial building, a classic monument to their devotion; the Michigan Union, costing more than $1,000,000, built by alumni after designs by one of them (women graduates are about to start work on a similar institution, costing the same amount); the Clements Library of American History and Literature, an exquisite marble temple, collection and building being valued at $600,000; a law club, commons and dormitories, the first unit of which, begun recently, will cost $1,000,000, and for which eight units are planned; a nurses' home, for which Senator James Couzens has just given a check for $600,000.

It seems reasonable to suppose that what is shown in Michigan as to the theory of private gifts for a state-supported university would occur elsewhere.

Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the somewhat stormy reception which the plan of so-called daylight saving has received in some parts of the United States, it is worthy of note that the greatest appreciation was expressed from many sources of its benefits at a meeting held a short while ago in Chelsea, England, in honor of Mr. William Willett, the pioneer of this reform. In unveiling a portrait in honor of him, Lord Meath said that Mr. Willett had added a spark of happiness where none existed before, and that while the reputation which he had earned years before as a successful builder might be forgotten, the whole world would remember him as the originator of this project. It appears that it was in Lord Meath's own house, at a meeting of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association in the summer of 1906, that Mr. Willett's idea was first publicly expounded.

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IT IS reported that the scarlet fever germ has at last been tracked to its lair. Doubtless, therefore, soon there will be an attempt launched to inoculate all children and as many others as possible with a supposititious antitoxin. Then the next thing one will be hearing about will be some new disease, springing out of the use of this agency. And then somebody will seize the opportunity to find the germ of this disease, to be followed by another antitoxin—and so ad infinitum.

Homophones

By CHRISTOPHER STONE

HOMOPHONES—punsters gloat over them, careful writers waste time in trying to avoid them, and most honest folk hardly know what they are. They are words different in origin and signification which are pronounced alike, such as waste—waist, time—thyme, know—no, and there are between 1600 and 2000 of them in the English language. You might, for instance, when reading aloud, come on such ridiculous sentences as these: "Would wood sought from the brake avail, by a sort of bluff, to break and raze the obstacles raised like a veil on the bluff across the vale?" or "His son, almost ever since he was in arms, while the father, farther off under the yews, tended the ewes, used to be up in arms to beg alms for the profit of the prophet, though the war—wholly holy in his eyes—wore him out." Or the old tag, "Now that you have a son and heir, you must give him plenty of sun and air."

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The existence of so many doubles, and often trebles, in the vocabulary of the English language is very tiresome, and it is not surprising to find that when the Society for Pure English began to publish its valuable series of tracts, the poet laureate chose this subject for his initial essay. After giving a fairly complete list of the homophones still in use, Dr. Bridges concentrated his attention on these statements: (1) Homophones are a nuisance; (2) they are exceptionally frequent in English; (3) they are self-destructive, and tend to become obsolete; (4) this loss impoverishes the language; (5) this impoverishment is now proceeding owing to the prevalence of the southern English standard of speech; (6) the mischief is being worsened and propagated by the phoneticians: (7) the southern English dialect has no claim to exclusive preference.

In tackling the last three statements Dr. Bridges opened up the very important question of the decay of the spoken language as far as it is due to slovenliness of pronunciation—it is ikstrordnr'ly intristing to pictsher the fewcher of senniters and orrerters speaking in their natshrl voices to a crowd of raptsherers and serbord'nit parrersites—and took the line that it is wrong for the phoneticians such as Mr. David Jones in his Pronouncing Dictionary to accept and, in a way, to hallmark the conversational pronunciations of the London cockney, instead of attempting to encourage a higher standard of English by treating southern English as a dialect.

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He asserted emphatically, however: "The society absolutely repudiates the assumption of any sort of academic authority or orthodoxy; it relies merely on statement of fact and free expression of educated opinion to assure the verdict of common sense"; and in saying this he relieved the anxiety which any of us may feel about the society. As long as it confines itself to the tracing of good and bad tendencies and to the consolidation of sound practice in the use of our language by persuasion rather than by intimidation, the influence of the S. P. E. is bound to spread among the English-speaking peoples, who are now, more perhaps than ever before, keenly aware of the renaissance and forward surge of civilization.

Besides these more important considerations, there is a special interest in the third statement mentioned above and exemplified in the sentences quoted at the beginning of this note—I mean, in the fact that homophones are self-destructive. A large number of the homophones used, such as brake, vale, sought, raze, etc., are already being strangled out of existence by their doubles, and Dr. Bridges has made a long list of homophones that are obsolete or almost so, and though he was careful not to assert that ambiguity of meaning was in any case the active cause of the disappearance of a word, he made it fairly plain to the average reader of his pamphlet that unless a homophone is necessary in ordinary conversation, for instance, "no" and "know," it is doomed to pass into the realm of the literary and unusual, and thence in all probability into sheer oblivion.

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The question then arises, What does the S. P. E. ask its followers to do? Homophones are a nuisance, and they pass naturally out of existence. So far, so good. With an effort we can pronounce "mourning" and "morning," "principal" and "principle," "whether" and "weather" and a few other words of this sort so that they shall no longer be homophonous, but can we—do we really want to—save most of them from their fate? Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, tells the story of his two mares which swam out from the island of Herm to meet the royal yacht when King George visited Guernsey, and his hearers go away with a mental picture of two mayors in full robes breasting the Channel in an ecstasy of loyalty. But no purity of diction can elucidate the cryptic answer to those questions which depend for their point upon deliberate ambiguity of terms. Careful pronunciation may save a handful of the "southern English" homophones, but the fortunes of the rest are beyond the reach even of the S. P. E.

What the Future Holds for Germany

WHEN one is asked whether Germany has changed, says A. W. Vernon, in The Century Magazine, the reply is difficult. The institutions have changed, but it is difficult to say whether the German people have changed or not. They are scarcely a people any more save as the scorn of the world welds them together. They are thoroughly disunited. It is not that Bavaria is suspicious of Prussia or that Bremen and Hamburg are proud of independence. It is not geography, but economics, which divides the people.

In the present Government there are but few men of education and driving power: it represents, however, the heart of the German people striving to be free of unnatural ambitions. The heart of the German is essentially childlike. It is not immersed in the world; it has never led the world in culture, as France has, or as Italy or as England; it is essentially a democratic, unspoiled, energetic, comfort-loving, easy-going people over whom a veneer of imperialism and militarism has been spread. Now it is humiliated; it has lost its place in the family of nations. It knows that it was stupidly led to destruction; it believes that it was guilty of the blood of mankind, but not much more so than the surrounding nations, hostile to it and envious of it.

Will it seek to revenge itself upon the nations which now hold it in the mire or will it, forgetful of the past, press on toward the high mark of the calling which some men in the present Government believe to be a holy calling? That is the question which now trembles in the balances. There is hope in the sturdiness of the people, in the essential simplicity of the nation that lives much on the public street and eats in the open air, in its sense of the futility and arrogance of a military aristocracy, in the deep convictions of a few leaders in the present movement that they are summoned to further democracy in the world.